D 8986 (c)

REFERENCE SLIP.

D 8786 (c)

SUBJECT.	~~REGISTRY.~~	~~FILE No.~~ PART NO.
1) Wang Ching Wei's attempt to form new Central government - movements ~~of Wang~~.		A(1)
2) Activities of T. Tsoong's Clique		A(2)
3) Activities of Wang Ching Wei's Clique		A(3)
4) Kuomintang organized by Wang Ching Wei		A(4)
5) Wang Ching Wei's connections with newspapers	a) "Standard"	A(5) - I
	b) Interference with [illegible] "[illegible] Daily News"	A(5) - II
	c) "Circulation Daily News"	A(5) - III
6) Anti-Wang Ching Wei Movement led by Chang Ching Ling & Mai Yi, July 1939		A(6)
6(a) Wang Ching Wei tampers with Chinese Chamber of Commerce		A(7)
7) Japanese Peace Proposals		B.
8) Marshal Wu Pei Fu's Peace Movement		C.
9) Attempt by Chungking Authorities to reorganize local Tangpu in 1939		D.
10) Formation of New Central Government under Wang Ching Wei. & of Nanking (See Separate Cover)		E

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Reg. OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8986(c)/D.

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937.
Attempt by Chungking to reorganize local Kuomintang in 1939

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to	S/B. Reg	D 9555(c)
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.

February 1 39.

E. E. H. Beck, Esq.,
Director, Special Branch,
Straits Settlements Police,
S I N G A P O R E.

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your letter dated January 19, 1939, and note that you have assumed duty as Director, Special Branch, Straits Settlements Police.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Deputy Commissioner of Police
(Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. C. REGISTRY
No. 8993
2 37

Telegraphic Address
"SPECIALPOL"

Office of the Director,
Special Branch,
Straits Settlements Police,

SINGAPORE, *19th January*, 1939.

DC (Sp Br)
acknowledge

SHANGHAI
30 JAN. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that I have to-day assumed duty as Director, Special Branch, Straits Settlements Police, Singapore.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

E. E. H. BECK,
Director, Special Branch,
Straits Settlements Police.

75 - 1/39.

September 4, 1941.

Ministry of Interior of Nanking Government - Shanghai Office established on North Szechuen Road

On August 27, a "Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Interior of the Nanking Government" was established at 193 North Szechuen Road. Chang Ping-hwei (張秉輝), Vice-Minister of Interior of the Nanking Government, acts concurrently as the Chief of the Shanghai Office.

FILE

DATE 4/9/41

m 1/5

POLICE FORCE
FOR INFORMATION
5 NOV. 1941

COPY

8986(C)

Translation of despatch No.1 To Council from the Ministry of Communications Shanghai Office.

Dated 1st November, 1941.

Address: No.527 Range Road.

Ministry of communications: Appointments.

We have received the following Order No.313 from the Ministry of Communications:-

"Zia Zung-fu (復仲謝) is hereby appointed as the Director, and Zeng Pah-wo (華伯陳) the Deputy Director of the Shanghai Office of the Ministry of Communications."

In pursuance of the instructions we assumed office on the 1st instant. Apart from submitting a report and notifying all parties concerned, we beg the Council to take note.

(Chopped) Zia Zung-fu

Director.

(Note: Received for translation late a.m. 4th November, 1941.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
NOV 1941
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

C. Kliene

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
NOV 4 1941
TRANSLATION OFFICE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
NOV 6 1941
ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER
SPECIAL BRANCH

CONFIDENTIAL

June 23, 1941.

Nanking Government Leaders' Visit to Japan

The recent sailing of Wang Ching Wei, Chow Fu Hai (周佛海), Lin Pai Sheng (林柏生) and other leaders of the Nanking Government to Japan has given rise to rumours to the effect that the visit is of great significance; that the Japanese authorities intend to give these visitors instructions concerning the international situation and that discussions will be held in connection with the situation in China. These are, however, merely conjectures.

According to information secured from reliable sources in Nanking, the present visit of Wang Ching Wei etc. to Japan should not be regarded as of a very important nature. It is simply a plan of the Japanese authorities to arouse in the Chinese leaders an aspiration to further improve their pro-Japanese spirit. As Wong Kuh Min (王克敏) of the former Provisional Government in Peiping and Liang Hung Tse (梁鴻志) of the now defunct Reformed Government in Nanking have visited Japan before, it seems necessary for the leaders of the Nanking Government to pay a similar visit. It is expected by the Japanese that the favourable treatment which will be accorded the Nanking officials during their visit to Japan will arouse in the latter a grateful feeling and a desire to repay them. It is further expected that as a result of their visit to the various parts of Japan, the Nanking Government leaders will be

FILE
SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1941
COIME AND SPECIAL BRANCHES

given an impression that China is not in a position to compete with Japan, thereby becoming afraid of and respectful towards her.

With regard to the policies of the Nanking Government, the Asia Development Board is the sole organ regulating its conformity with the will of the Japanese authorities in Tokyo. In this connection, the Nanking Government is not in direct contact with the Japanese Government. Hence, the Wang party has no qualification whatsoever to hold discussions with the Tokyo authorities regarding the plans of the Nanking Government.

D. C. (C & S.B)

Sd

Information.

...XED BY
...REGISTRY
DATE 20/6/44

F. 201 A
G. 2000-6-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

S/B Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D.8986(c)/A(1)

SUBJECT:

Chinese Staff & Policemen of the Municipal Councils in International Settlement & French Concession support Wang Ching Wei.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Transferred to Central Registry 29-3-40		F. 4502
	G. S. C. McLean ~~Officer in Charge~~ Central Registry.	
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 18 1940

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8986(C)/A(1)
Date

Subject Departure of Wang Ching Wei for Nanking on March 17.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. Hsia Yau, Secretary to Mr. Wang Ching Wei, told me confidentially this morning that his leader, Mr. Wang Ching Wei, left for Nanking at 9 a.m. March 17 by aeroplane, his bodyguards having departed the day previous.

It is expected that the Central Political Council will soon be formed on his arrival.

Chen Kung Po and Madame Wang Ching Wei will leave for the capital on March 19.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.B. REGISTRY
DATE 1/3/

02825

MAR 1 9 19

Wang And His Party Reach Nanking

Tendered a rousing reception as he and his party stepped from their plane at the Nanking aerodrome yesterday, Mr. Wang Ching-wei immediately proceeded to the official residence which he will make his headquarters during the forthcoming Central Political Conference.

Mr. Wang, future head of the new Central Government of China, was accompanied by a number of other delegates from Shanghai who will confer with representatives from Peking, the Mongolian Government, Nanking and Canton in the near future. The official date for the opening of the conference has not been announced.

F. 207A
G. 1000 10 39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

March 14, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B. D.8983(C)/A(1).

Subject :- Reported departure for Nanking of Wang Ching Wei.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE

FM
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 8986(c)/110
Date 13 3 40

S.2, Special ~~Branch~~

REPORT

Date March 13 1940.

Subject Reported departure for Nanking of Wang Ching Wei.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries have failed to confirm the report that Wang Ching Wei left for Nanking on March 11 with five Japanese gunboats as escort. Mr. Wang is still in Shanghai. It is reported that he attended a radio station in Kiangwan on March 12 and broadcasted a speech on the necessity of making peace.

It is also learnt that the date for the formation of the Central Political Council at Nanking scheduled to take place on March 12 has been postponed definitely. Without the Political Council, there will be no "Central Government".

CONFIDENTIAL
to S&CG

SHANGHAI 13 MAR 1940 COMMISSIONER'S FILE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm. of Police
Sir
Information
R. D. Forke
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

INDEXED BY
(S. B.) REGISTRY
DATE 13/3/40

Wang Leaves For Nanking

Trip Made By Yangtze With Five Gunboats In Escort

Taken as an indication that formation of a new Central Government is drawing nearer, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, deposed Kuomingtang leader of the Chungking regime and currently head of a new Kuomintang party, is reported to have left Shanghai some time yesterday for Nanking to attend a final meeting of the recently-formed Central Political Council.

Mr. Wang's departure to Nanking was carried out by ship and he was accompanied by five gunboats of the Reformed Government. Danger of making the journey by rail, owing to frequent attacks by Chinese guerillas, are believed to have prompted the river voyage.

New Regime

A reliable Chinese source revealed this morning that during previous conferences held between Mr. Wang Ching-wei and various leaders of his regime, a new Central Political Council was formed to nominate delegate to the latest conference in Nanking which is slated to take place within the next few days.

The new Central Political Council will continue to function after the conference, the Chinese source indicated, and will be charged with the task of appointing various ministers for the cabinet of the new regime.

Buildings Repaired

"Three more weeks," Japanese reports state, remain in which to restore buildings to house the government. 400 workmen are engaged in repairing structures which were formerly used by the Examination Yuan and the Manufacturers' Bank of China and more than 20 other buildings are in readiness for the new administration."

Dr. Tsu Ming-yi, former Secretary-General of the Chinese National Government and at present secretary to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, is reported to have been assaulted by Japanese soldiers when he arrived in Nanking recently with the Chinese National flag and the Kuomintang party banner.

Flags Destroyed

The soldiers tore both flags to ribbons, declaring that they had no orders' to permit entry of the flags into the former capital. Dr. Tsu's belongings were also searched by the soldiers.

Following his return to Shanghai, Dr. Tsu reported the incident to Mr. Wang Ching-wei, this resulting in a decision to add a yellow pennant to both flags in order to indicate the difference from the old regime.

FORM 3
1C00-12 37

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date January 29 1940.

Subject (in full) Wang Ching Wei returns to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Yan Shao Liang

Mr. Wang Ching Wei, accompanied by Major-General Kagesa (影佐), Liang Hung Tse, Chen Chun, and Mei Sz Ping returned to Shanghai from Tsingtao on January 27 by aeroplane.

Yan Shaoliang

Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

FM. G. 90M 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No.

No. B. D.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 31 1939.

Subject. Alleged Removal of Waung Ching Wei to French Concession.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The newspaper report of the Ta Ying Yeh Pao in its issue of October 29th, 1939, is absolutely groundless, the house at 570 Rue Frelupt is at present occupied by Madame Waung and her children.

Since his arrival here, Waung Ching Wei has never visited this address.

Dr. Chu Ling Nyi and Chow Fu Hai invited on October 27th a number of prominent merchants including Yu Ya Ching to a dinner at 570 Rue Frelupt and while entertaining them asked their assistance in the peace movement. The French Police were aware of the function and were in attendance and it was this event which created the impression that Waung Ching Wei had removed to 570 Rue Frelupt.

No confirmation is available regarding the attempted suicide by taking poison.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr
Sir
Information
— spare copy attached
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B)

S[illegible]T

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date September 22 1939.

Subject Waung Ching Wei returns to Shanghai after visiting Nanking.

Made by and *Forwarded by* Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Waung Ching Wei returned to Shanghai on September 21 from Nanking where he held several conferences with Wang Keh Min(王克敏) and Liang Hung Chi(梁鴻志) during his brief stay there for two days. What were the decisions arrived at during the conference have not been definitely ascertained but it is generally believed the discussions referred to the organization of the new government and the persons to be appointed. It is surmised that Waung himself will head the Executive Yuan, Liang Hung Chi will be transferred to the Examination Yuan and Chen Chuen will be Civil Governor of Anhwei.

It is also reported that Wang Keh Min has flown back to Peiping and his services, it is believed, will be retained as Chief of the Political Council when the Provisional Government is abolished.

Thos Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

E.

further in due course.

SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 22 SEP 1939

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Mr. Tan
?

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date September 26 1939.

Subject. Cause re rumoured attempt on life of Waung Ching Wei.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the prevalence of rumours on September 23 that an attempt had been made on the life of Waung Ching Wei, enquiries which followed, elicited that there is no foundation in the report.

According to information from pro-Japanese elements, Waung Ching Wei has declared that he is opposed to the policy of the Reformed Government in replacing the national currency with Hua Hsing notes thereby causing its depreciation and endless sufferings to thousands of holders of the poorer class.

The rumour that was circulated on Saturday last was apparently fabricated by persons engaged in exchange speculations with the object of bringing about a slump in the value of the Chinese dollar.

Thos Robertson
Sp. Br.

E.

26 SEPT 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date Sept. 24, 1939.

Subject. Untrue report of murdering Wang Ching-Wei.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

With reference to the attached translation entitled "Rumoured Murder of Wang Ching-Wei" from the "Sin Wan Pao" (新聞報) and other local Chinese language dailies of September 24, enquiries made by this Section shows that the report is untrue.

Wang Ching-wei returned to Shanghai from Nanking on September 22. Whilst at Nanking, he held several discussions with Wang Kuh-min (王克敏) of the Provisional Government at Peiping, Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) of the Reformed Government and a number of other high pro-Japanese Chinese officials about the proposed formation of a federal form of government to be known as the Chinese Central Government, which he originally hoped to formally inaugurate on October 10, the Chinese national festival. Despite the support of Lieut.-General Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in Central China, no decision was reached during the meeting. It is presumed that Wang is unable to carry out his plan for the formation of the proposed government until November next or until New Year Day of 1940, because both Wang Kuh-min and Liang Hung-tse decline to place themselves under Wang Ching-wei.

Dr. Tsu Min-yee (褚民誼) also known as Chu Min-nyi, former Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois (中法工學院), No. 1195 Rue Lafayette, French Concession, is reported to be anxious to take over the post of Mayor of the Shanghai City Government from Fu Siao-en as soon as Wang Ching-wei succeeds in

SPECIAL BRANCH

G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject. .....

(2)

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

the formation of the proposed Chinese Central Government. Dr. Tsu has offered the Commissionership of the Public Health Bureau of Shanghai to his relative Dr. P.C. Chow (周邦俊), a S.M.C. Committee member and General Manager of the Great China Dispensary (中西大藥房), No. 313 Foochow Road.

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SEP 2 - 1939

Hwa Pao, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao :-

RUMOURED MURDER OF WANG CHING-WEI

Just before noon yesterday it was rumoured among various local circles that Wang Ching-wei had been murdered in Nanking, while some said that Wang had been assassinated at his residence on Yu Yuen Road. Actually it was not definite as to where Wang Ching-wei had been killed.

However, at the time of going to press, our representative had ascertained that the above rumour was untrue. It appears that the rumour was fabricated by some irresponsible persons with the object of effecting the gold exchange, for following the false report, the prize of gold soared to $4,105 per bar.

September 24, 1939.

MAINICHI

MEMBERS OF "DARE TO DIE" CORPS TO ATTEMPT ASSASSINATION OF WANG CHING WEI

It is reported that five members of a "Dare to Die Corps", under the command of Tseu Ta Chow, an important member of the Communist People's Food Committee, are now actively engaged in the assassination of important Chinese in an attempt to overthrow the New China movement. 秋大周

A few days ago they are said to have smuggled themselves and a large sum of money into the Foreign Settlements by a foreign ship arriving from an outport, their intention being to assassinate Wang Ching Wei. Further it is reported that they are trying to poison Wang Ching Wei with food by securing co-operation from hotels and restaurants which supply foodstuffs to him. They are also proposing to set fire to the buildings near Wang Ching Wei's residence.

SECRET

G. 50M 1 39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Sxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date August 30 1939.

Subject Circular Order for the arrest of Chow Fu Hai and Chen Pih Chuin.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Chow Fu Hai(周佛海) and Chen Pih Chuin (陳璧君) (or Madam Waung Ching Wei) arrived in Shanghai about May 1939 and have since been actively engaged in the peace propaganda for Waung. Chow's biography was given in a report dated August 24 whilst Chen Pih Chuin is also well known amongst political circles, having served as a member of the Supervisory Committee of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters (Chungking). Chen Pih Chuin and Madam Chiang Kai Shek are the only two female politicians who have held such distinguished posts.

As far as can be ascertained the circular orders for the arrest of Chow and Chen have not been received by the Chinese Courts in the Settlement and French Concession but ex-Government officials here believe that such circular instructions may have been issued following their expulsion from the Kuomintang membership.

FILE

C. 30/6

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

Chinese-American Daily News, Shun Pao and Sin Wan Pao :-

27.8.9(AM) **WARRANT FOR THE ARREST OF CHOW VAI-HAI AND CHEN PEI-CHUIN ISSUED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Chungking, August 26.

The National Government issued the following order on August 26: "As Chow Vai-hai (周佛海) and Chen Pih-chuin (陳璧君), wife of Wang Ching-wei, are allying with the puppets and have surrendered to the enemy, a violation of the Regulations Governing the Punishment of Traitors, military and political organs throughout the country are hereby ordered to effect their arrest in order to severely deal with them according to law and thus uphold the disciplinary measure taken by the government."

F. 207a
K. 500-6-39.

Form A

Ref. No......

SECRET

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
....August.....29,.....1939...

SUBJECT

.....Mr. Wang Ching-wei.....

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....Secretary & Commissioner General... and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

3/8

S E C R E T

SECRET

S.2, Special Branch.

August 29, 1938.

RETURN OF WANG CHING WEI TO SHANGHAI.

It is reported that Waung Ching Wei returned to Shanghai on August 28 and presided over a preparatory meeting of the "People's Conference" held at 76, Jessfield Road yesterday afternoon. At this meeting, it was decided to elect a number of pro-Japanese elements to serve on the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Central Kuomintang in order that measures be taken to organize the Central Political Council. These having been completed a Central Government will be formed. There was a large attendance mostly ex-Kuomintang members, each being invited ostensibly to celebrate a birthday party. They were carefully scrutinized at the entrance, each to produce the invitation card for identity.

- - - o O o - - -

IW/.

Certified true copy.

SECRET

G. 90M 1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch xxxxxx

REPORT

Date August 29 1939.

Subject Return of Waung Ching Wei to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Waung Ching Wei returned to Shanghai on August 28 and presided over a preparatory meeting of "People's Conference" held at 76 Jessfield Road yesterday afternoon. At this meeting, it was decided to elect a number of pro-Japanese elements to serve on the Executive and Supervisory Committees of the Central Kuomintang in order that measures be taken to organize the Central Political Council. These having been completed a Central Government will be formed. There was a large attendance mostly ex-Kuomintang members, each being invited ostensibly to celebrate a birthday party. They were carefully scrutinized at the entrance, each to produce the invitation card for identity.

E

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

C. 29/8

Ser.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
29 AUG 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information
R. D. Forke
A.C. (Sp. Br.)
29/8.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28 1939.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. Waung Ching Wei for Nanking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Mr. Waung Ching Wei, the deposed Kuomintang leader of Chungking, left Shanghai for Nanking on August 26. The nature of his mission is unknown, but it is surmised he is consulting with the Reformed Government officials regarding measures for the convention of a People's Conference. Mr. Waung is expected to return today.

FILE

E

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 AUG 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date August 15, 1939.

Subject House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, - reportedly occupied by armed men.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford

Vide Special Branch report dated 2/7/39.

Vide Special Branch report dated 2/8/39 (Copy)

With reference to attached report from Bubbling Well Station regarding House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, this house is the proposed fortified local residence of Wang Ching Wei, the ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, while houses Nos. 30 and 34 in the same alleyway are occupied by the Japanese Gendarmerie who established therein a "Brenan Road Sub-station" on July 28, 1939.

Wang Ching Wei has never been in occupation of House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, and there is no likelihood that he will do so in the near future. The house is at present, however, being guarded by a number of armed men.

Vide Special Branch report dated 1/8/39.

The Hollywood Garden, 1204 Yu Yuen Road, and the Li Wai Lo Amusement Society, a gambling den behind the garden, which are situated to the immediate west of House 31, 1136, Yu Yuen Road, and which were instructed to remove towards the end of July, 1939 have now been permitted to carry on their business at the present addresses after they had each agreed to allow eight armed guards appointed by the Wang Ching Wei Clique to be stationed on their premises and to provide these guards with food, lodgings and a monthly salary of about $50.00 each per mensem.

D.O. 'B'
B.M.

C. 15/8

FILE

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

MEMO.

D.C. Special Branch.

Form No. 3
G. 25,000-1-34

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

D.D.O. "B" Office Station

REPORT

Date August 7, 1939.

Subject (in full) Information.

Made by and Forwarded by Det. Insp. Tabrum

Sir,

I beg to report having received the following information from a reliable informant:-

On Saturday, August 5, 1939, the informant was admitted to House 31, Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road where he saw 60 to 70 Chinese and 10 Japanese, several of whom were armed with pistols.

R. F. Tabrum

A/D.D.O. "B" Division.

D.O. "B" Divn.

D.Y. (S.B.)

This is the new Gendarmerie Stn?

R.W.G. 7/8.

DBL 7/8

F. 207a
K. 500-4-39.

Form A

Ref. No......

SECRET

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....August....15,.....193..9.

SUBJECT

City Government Officials nervous over peace talks.
Waung Ching Wei to return to Shanghai shortly.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to..Secretary..and.. Commissioner General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of a Police Report.**
2.
3.
4.
5.

F.M. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch. Station

REPORT

Date August 14, 1939.

Subject City Government Officials nervous over peace talks.
Waung Ching Wei to return to Shanghai shortly.

Made by Forwarded by

SECRET

There is much talk amongst pro-Japanese elements that through the efforts of Waung Ching Wei, Japan will before long cease hostilities and conclude a peace agreement with Chiang Kai Shek's regime. What will be the terms for the peace no Reformed Government official seems to know, but in view of the growing atmosphere and the possibility of losing their posts and facing other troubles, a number of the City Government officials have become nervous. Li Ting Sz (李鼎士), the Commissioner of Public Utilities Bureau, has tendered his resignation, but his application has been refused by the Japanese. Li is a native of Ningpo. He entered the City Government in March 1939. Prior to that time, he was proprietor of the Wei Ming Powder Milk Coy, 451 Kiangse Road, and served on the Committee of the Japanese sponsored Citizens' Association.

It is also reported that Waung Ching Wei will depart from Canton for Shanghai on August 15 to renew his efforts for peace. Whilst at Canton, he is alleged to have attained much success in the establishment of a local government and arrived at some understanding with the Commanders of the Forces in Kwangtung who are on the side of Chungking.

Certified true copy.

Yashiro

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date August 14 1939.

Subject City Government Officials nervous over peace talks.

Waung Ching Wei to return to Shanghai shortly.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

There is much talk amongst pro-Japanese elements that through the efforts of Waung Ching Wei, Japan will before long cease hostilities and conclude a peace agreement with Chiang Kai Shek's regime. What will be the terms for the peace no Reformed Government official seems to know, but in view of the growing atmosphere and the possibility of losing their posts and facing other troubles, a number of the City Government officials have become nervous. Li Ting Sz(李鼎士), the Commissioner of Public Utilities Bureau, has tendered his resignation, but his application has been refused by the Japanese. Li is a native of Ningpo. He entered the City Government in March 1939. Prior to that time, he was proprietor of the Wei Ming Powder Milk Coy, 451 Kiangse Road, and served on the Committee of the Japanese sponsored Citizens' Association.

It is also reported that Waung Ching Wei will depart from Canton for Shanghai on August 15 to renew his efforts for peace. Whilst at Canton, he is alleged to have attained much success in the establishment of a local government and arrived at some understanding with the Commanders of the Forces in Kwangtung who are on the side of Chungking.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Thos Robertson

E

CONFIDENTIAL

to Sec & C. G.

SHANGHAI 15 AUG. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Form A

sent 15/8

C. 14/8

FILE

F. 207a
K. 500-4-29.

Form A

Ref. No......

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

August 22, 1930.

SUBJECT

Return of Mr. Waung Ching Wei to Shanghai.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary and Commissioner General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COUNCIL

August 22, 1939. S.2 Special Branch.

R E P O R T

Further to reports dated July 31 and August 2, information which has been confirmed, has been received that Mr. Waung Ching Wei arrived in Shanghai on August 19 and is staying somewhere in Kiangwan. Although preparations have been made for him to reside at the former residence of Wong Peh Chun (ex-minister of Communications), House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, Mr. Waung is hesitating to go there in view of the recent clash between S.M.P. and Ta Tao Police.

- - - - - - - -

IW/.

Certified true Copy.

X Concerning departure for Canton on July 28, 1939.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

CO[illegible]IAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. [illegible]

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 22 19 39.

Subject (in full) Return of Mr. Waung Ching Wei to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

For A
Sec & C. G.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
22 AUG. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E
22/8

Further to reports dated July 31 and August 2, information which has been confirmed, has been received that Mr. Waung Ching Wei arrived in Shanghai on August 19 and is staying somewhere in Kiangwan. Although preparations have been made for him to reside at the former residence of Wong Peh Chun (ex-Minister of Communications), House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, Mr. Waung is hesitating to go there in view of the recent clash between S.M.P. and Ta Tao Police.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

Comm[illegible]
Sir:
Information
R. W. Yorke
A. C. (Sp. B.)
22/8

F. 207a
K. 500-4-39.

Form A

Ref. No......

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....August....11.....193..9.

SECRET

SUBJECT

Activities of Wang Ching Wei.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary and Commissioner General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

August 10, 30.

Activities of Wang Ching Wei

With reference to the article appearing in the Ta Mei Wan Pao of July 25, 1930 relating to the establishment of a "China Peace and National Salvation Association" in Shanghai and the conditions arrived at between Wang Ching Wei and the Japanese authorities, enquiries tend to show that these conditions are the basis of the original proposals reached between the ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang and the Tokyo politicians.

Considering him as the new leader of China, the Tokyo politicians coerced Wang Ching Wei into organising a Federal Government, and concluded with him a series of conditions which were to mark the prelude towards the creation of a new regime in China.

The plans drafted by the Tokyo politicians and Wang Ching Wei, however, met with the disapproval of the Japanese militarists in North and Central China, who strongly opposed the arrangements arrived at especially the organization of a new government with the name of Kuomintang and the "Blue Sky White Sun" flag as the Chinese national emblem. It was due to this fact that the Tsingtao Conference did not arrive at any concrete decisions and as a result, Wang Ching Wei suffered a serious setback to his activities, and consequently abandoned the plans he had for Shanghai.

The Tokyo politicians are reported to be also greatly disappointed at the outcome, but are

apparently unable to bring their militarists into their line of thought and information at present is to the effect that the Tokyo politicians are endeavouring to inaugurate a new government in South China with Wang Ching Wei as the leader, but this is not agreed to by Wang although his followers are now in Hongkong and are very active in furthering this movement.

Certified true copy.

SECRET

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39
LWK

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date August 10, 1939.

Subject Activities of Wang Ching Wei

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Fih Forwarded by C. Gunford

CONFIDENTIAL
To S & C G

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
11 AUG. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Comm. of P.
Sec.
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Sent 11/8

With reference to the article appearing in the Ta Mei Wan Pao of July 25, 1939 relating to the establishment of a "China Peace and National Salvation Association" in Shanghai and the conditions arrived at between Wang Ching Wei and the Japanese authorities, enquiries tend to show that those conditions are the basis of the original proposals reached between the ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang and the Tokyo politicians.

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FM 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by. ..... Forwarded by. .....

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Pan Lien-pil
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

E.

U.S.C.G.

DB

Ta Mei Wan Pao of July 25 :-

WANG CHING-WEI FORMS THE CHINA PEACE AND NATIONAL SALVATION ASSOCIATION

According to reliable information from foreign circles, the Japanese Government has allotted Yen 1,500,000 to Wang Ching-wei to enable him to secure the support of local residents for his policy of co-operation with Japan. When Wang Ching-wei accepted this subsidy from the Japanese, he promised to start immediate activities in Shanghai and it is believed that before October his work will be crowned with success. In addition, he has established a "China Peace and National Salvation Association" with headquarters at the residence of Wang Pah-chung (王伯群) on Yu Yuen Road.

It is said that the following three points have been settled between Wang Ching-wei and the Japanese authorities:-

(1) To secure the support of veteran Kuomintang members in Shanghai.

(2) To secure the co-operation of local bankers who have large undertakings in Shanghai.

(3) To endeavour to secure the assistance of overseas Chinese and to make use of their contributions in furthering the peace movement.

The new organization will have a Central Publication Department to handle the publication of newspapers in the English and Chinese languages. In case of necessity, papers in other foreign languages will be published.

The new organization will undertake the following measures to attain its objects:-

(1) To endeavour to bribe persons to enter its service.

(2) To adopt strong measures against those who are unwilling to work for the Association.

If local bankers refuse to co-operate with Wang Ching-wei, either strong pressure will be brought to bear upon them or else measures will be adopted to make their stay in Shanghai impossible. These means will also be applied against those veteran Kuomintang members in Shanghai who are unwilling to co-operate with the Association.

No information is, however, available as to whether Wang Ching-wei will personally take charge of this Association. It is possible that Ling Pah-sen (林伯生), a close follower of Wang Ching-wei, will be in charge.

July 13, 1939. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao published the following Tientsin telegram on July 12 :-

TSINGTAO CONFERENCE OPENS

According to information received from Tsingtao, representatives of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking and the "Provisional Government" in Peiping yesterday commenced the so-called 5th Joint Conference at Tsingtao.

According to foreign residents at Tsingtao, the conference apparently has some connection with the formation of a new "Central Government" but the puppet authorities have definitely denied this report.

It is learned that after the conference, measures governing the control of economics in North China and a limit to foreign exchange will be put into force in Central China. If this is done, the business of third Power nationals in Shanghai will inevitably be affected.

F. 207a
K. 500 6-19.

Form A

Ref. No.....

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

.....193.....
August 3, 9.

SUBJECT

.....
Kung Ching Wei
.....

The Commissioner presents his compliments to.....
Secretary and
Commissioner General S.C.
and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date August 2 1939.

Subject. Alleged object of Waung Ching Wei's mission to Canton.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. ~~Tan~~ Shao Liang

Seen 3/8

CONFIDENTIAL

To See C G

SHANGHAI 2 - AUG. 1933 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Further enquiries have been made amongst pro-Japanese circles as to the reasons why Mr. Waung Ching Wei has left for Canton. It is now ascertained that realizing the lack of support from the Provisional Government of Peiping and the Reformed Government of Nanking, Waung has decided to proceed to the South and endeavour to collect his followers and colleagues formerly connected with the South Western Political Council with the object of establishing a Government at Canton and building up his influence in the South.

Followers of Mr. Waung Ching Wei in Shanghai believe that the political leader has received the support of influential Japanese and is likely to succeed. This does not mean, however, that Waung will take up the leadership of the Canton Government. He will leave this position for one of his followers and will wait for a chance to enter the Federal Government which when inaugurated he hopes will exercise control over all Governments.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

E.

W. S. C. G.

[illegible] A[illegible] MUN[illegible]AL POLICE.

R E[illegible] T.

A LEGED OBJECT OF WAUNG CHING WEI'S MISSION TO CANTON.

Further enquiries have been made amongst pro-Japanese circles as to the reasons why Mr. Waung Ching Wei has left for Canton. It is now ascertained that realizing the lack of support from the provisional Government of Peking and the Reformed Government of Nanking, Waung has decided to proceed to the South and endeavour to collect his followers and colleague formerly connected with the South Western Political Council with the object of establishing a Government at Canton and building up his influence in the South.

Followers of Mr. Waung Ching Wei in Shanghai believe that the political leader has received the support of influential Japanese and is likely to succeed. This does not mean, however, that Waung will take up the leadership of the Canton Government. He will leave this position for one of his followers and will wait for a chance to enter the Federal Government which when inaugurated he hopes will exercise control over all Governments.

- - - o O o - - -

IW/.

Certified true copy:

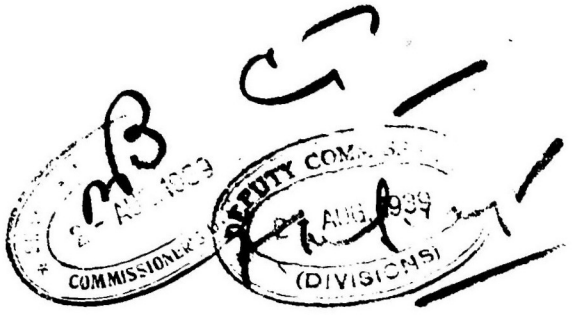
[signature]

Aug 1, 1939

MEMO.

DC Divs

Information.
I have marked
to Comm'r.



Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

YU/

FORM NO. 3
6. 65M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 1, 1939.

Subject (in full) House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Tenants of houses in the immediate vicinity of House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, which, it is reported, is to be the local residence of Wang Ching Wei and his influential henchmen, have been requested to vacate their premises not later than the end of the August 1939.

The Hollywood Garden and the Li Wai Lo Amusement Society, a gambling den behind the garden, both situated to the west of House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, have also been advised to remove. The proprietor of the gambling den meantime is seeking a suitable site along Yu Yuen Road. To remove beyond that thoroughfare, he contends, will have a serious adverse effect on the business of his establishment.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C.(Special Branch)

X By whom? Are they all Chinese?

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C.(Sp. Br.)

E.
B.M.
D.O.B.
U.S.C.G.
DBP

18

SHANGHAI 2 - AUG. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

SECRET.

Divisional Offices.

'B8 Division.

2nd.July. 1939.

D.C.DIVISIONS.

Sir,

Activities at House 31,Lane 1136.Yu Yuen Road.

Attached from C.I. Dudley reads as follows :-

It has been observed by the undersigned that extensive exterior work is being undertaken at the above premises.

Iron fencing is being placed in the top of the wall surrounding the garden, steel-mesh covers are being placed on all windows and a number of look-out turrets are being erected at various strategic points in the grounds.

Information has been received that premises are being made ready for the residence of Mr.Wang Ching Wei when he comes to Shanghai.

Divisional Officer.
'B8 Division.

31/7

CONFIDENTIAL

Activities at Hse 31. Lane 1136 Yue Yuen Rd.

Sir,

It has been observed by the [illegible] that extensive exterior work is being undertaken at the above premises.

Iron fencing is being placed on the top of the wall surrounding the [illegible], steel mesh covers are being placed on all windows and a number of lookout turrets are being erected at various strategic points in the grounds.

Information has been received that premises are being made ready for the residence of Wang Ching Wei when he comes to Shanghai

Yours Obediently

[illegible]

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date July 31 1939.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. Waung Ching Wei for Canton.

Made by ani Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from an authentic source that Mr. Waung Ching Wei left Shanghai for Canton on July 28 where he expects to receive a number of South Western politicians and induce them to join his cause.

SHANGHAI 31 JULY 1939 ... OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

Commr. of Police
Sir:
Information
Thos Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 26, 1939.

Subject. Wang Ching-wei allegedly residing in the French Concession - Prospects for the formation of new Central Government.

Made by and Forwarded by. D.S.I. Golder

According to information, Wang Ching-wei or part of his family is now residing in the French Concession. About 100 arms licences, it is stated, have been issued by the French Police to Wang's adherents for his protection.

He is experiencing much difficulty in carrying out his pacification plan owing to the obstructive attitude of certain Japanese Commanders in North China and the Peiping Provisional Government under Wang Keh-min (王克敏), which is strongly opposed to his demand for the dissolution of the Provisional Governments, although Liang Hung-tse (梁鴻志) of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking is reported to be willing to dissolve his government on the inauguration of the new Chinese Central Government under Wang Ching-wei.

The Japanese military authorities are demanding that if the blue sky flag be retained, a yellow triangle, said to be an anti-Comintern symbol, be placed above the blue sky. Many of Wang's adherents, it is alleged, are not in favour of this proposal.

Rumour also has it that Dr. Chu Min-nyi (褚民誼), Director of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois at No. 1195 Rue Lafayette, will be appointed Mayor of Shanghai if and when Wang's new Government is inaugurated at Nanking.

It is generally conceded that Wang Ching-wei, who is alleged to control little money other than that

FILE

FM. 2
G. 90M 1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station.

Date.....19

Subject. ..... - 2 - .....

Made by. ..... Forwarded by. .....

forthcoming from his sponsors, will have some difficulty in forming a new government, despite his supposed influence with the old Kuomintang members.

It was hoped by all concerned in its formation, that the new Central Government would be established sometime in August, there, however, appears little possibility of this being realized unless the Peiping Provisional Government, and those under whose aegis it is operating, show a more compromising attitude to Wang Ching-wei's proposals.

Should the opening of the Yangtse River be made contingent upon the establishment of a new Central Government, there appears but little hope of that waterway being in general use for some considerable time.

Em Golan
D. S. I.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

YU/

G. 904

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 11, 1939.

Subject. Broadcast address by Wang Ching-wei urging the Chinese people to support him in his Peace Movement.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa. Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

With reference to the broadcast address believed to have been delivered by Wang Ching-wei, the ousted Deputy Executive of the ~~KMT~~ Kuomintang in the evening of July 9, advocating peace between China and Japan as published in the local foreign and Chinese press, I have to report that discreet enquiries have been made and it has been confirmed that the speech was broadcast through the Dah Shang Hai Broadcasting Station, (Frequency 900; Call Sign XOJB) a Japanese sponsored concern, situated in the Hardoon Building, Nanking Road, between 9.50 and 10.30 p.m. July 9. The full text of the version was, however, not published by the majority of the local Chinese dailies, but published only a brief outline.

It is to be noted that the former Deputy Kuomintang Chief secretly left for Tokyo on June 2 (not May 26 as previously reported) the date on which Chow Ver-hai, one of Wang's righthand man, left for the Japanese capital) and returned to Shanghai on June 28 and is believed to have since been living in the area North of the Creek and the broadcast was most probably arranged by means of remote control.

Kuh Pao-hwa

D. I.

FILE

D.C.(Special Branch)

E.

N.S.C.G.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

1938

Chinese People Urged By Wang Ching-wei To Help Him To Bring Back Peace

Chiang Kai-shek Is Accused Of Leading Country To Destruction At Bidding Of The Communists; Long Address Broadcast In Mandarin

GOOD NEIGHBOURLINESS, ECONOMIC TEAM WORK, FIGHT ON REDS

Accusing General Chiang Kai-shek of leading China to destruction at the bidding of the Communists, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, ousted Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, last night called upon the Chinese people to support him in his efforts to secure Sino-Japanese peace.

In a broadcast address, made in Mandarin at 9.10 o'clock, and in Cantonese an hour later, the veteran Chinese statesman gave a detailed *expose* of his views regarding Japanese proposals for peace embodying the three principles of good neighbourliness, anti-Communism, and economic co-operation.

Mr. Wang said: "The late Dr. Sun Yat-sen told us that the success of the Chinese revolution would depend upon Japan's understanding. This sentence has great significance. Japan is an oriental Power, whose economic system, military science and culture are well in advance of ours. It may even be said that in the last several decades, Eastern Asia existed because Japan was there.

"China, although backward, is a nation with a long history, a vast territory and a huge population. Japan could not escape the influence that a powerful China would exert. Naturally, it is essential for Japan to know whether or not a powerful China would be to her advantage. If to her advantage, Japan would be anxious to see a powerful and prosperous China, which she could call her friend. If to her disadvantage, Japan would have to regard China resolutely as her enemy and seek to destroy the means whereby China would become strong and prosperous.

Who Will Be Victor?

"In a contest between a nation like China, just attemptnig to make herself strong and prosperous, and one like Japan, already powerful and prosperous, it is unnecessary to question who shall win. For this reason, if the Chinese wish attain the fruits of their revolution, it is necessary to make Japan understand that a successful Chinese revolution will be advantageous to Japan. This is not a plot nor a subterfuge, but a sincere statement. Now how could it be advantageous to Japan? It will be first necessary for Chinese and Japanese diplomacy to adopt the same policy, for their military to take the same stand. Further, with mutual benefit and equality as our principles, we should attempt to attain economic co-operation. In such an event, the strength and the prosperity of the Chinese nation will prove of advantage and not harmful to Japan.

"Would this not be endangering Chinese sovereignty and integrity? No, absolutely not. For a nation to join with another with which her interests do not conflict cannot be considered as endangering her soverignty or integrity.

Interests Of Third Powers

"Then, would it endanger the just rights and privileges of third nations? Absolutely not. For a union between Japan and China would be aimed at preserving their integrity and prosperity without the idea of endangering the just rights and interests of third nations.

"In the 13th year of the Chinese Republic (1924), the late Dr. Sun in Canton personally laid down the principles for the founding of the Kuomintang Government. At that time, the relations between Japan and China were being governed in the manner described above. During the 14th year of the Republic, Dr. Sun died. I took up his ideas and assumed the conduct of the Kuomintang Government. I dared not change the above principles and observed them with care. During the 17th year of the Republic (1928), the situation became different. The Tsinan Incident started a deterioration of Sino-Japanese relations. But enmity should be dispelled instead of aggravated. At this time, China should have tried to endure to the best of her ability and to have endeavoured to restore to normality the already deteriorated part in Sino-Japanese relations.

The Outbreak In 1931

"It is regrettable that the Kuomintang Government, at that time, did not adopt such a wise policy. Instead, bad feeling between Japan and China was allowed to become aggravated, culminating in the outbreak of September 18, (1931).

"In saying so, I have not the slightest intention to blame the people at the helm of the Kuomintang Government at that time. I am a member of the Kuomintang and a man who has had relations with the Kuomintang Government. Therefore, for such a mistake, I should share responsibility with the others. But, at the same time, my readers should recall that at the time I was a "criminal" against whom an arrest warant had been issued by the Kuomintang Government. I was travelling abroad then, and it was not until January 28 of the 21st year of the Republic (1932) that I returned to Nanking to assume the presidency of the Executive Yuan. Later I acted concurrently as Foreign Minister. At the time, I propounded the idea that we should resist, on the one hand, and negotiate, on the other. My purpose was to placate the opinion of those who opposed direct negotiation.

Shanghai, Tangku Truce Facts

"Under my direction, the Shanghai and Tangku truce agreements were signed. At this time, I was still doing so under the conviction that enmity should not be promoted but dispelled. I was endeavouring to start with a local and temporary settlement in order to achieve permanent peace for the entire nation. I did not achieve my objective in four years. For this I blame not others, but my insufficient ability and influence.

"I am firmly opposed to the opinion of those who advocated war at that time. What would be the result, in the long run, I would ask myself, of a war between a country like ours, just seeking strength and prosperity, and one like Japan, already strong and wealthy. It would be tantamount to playing with the nation and the people.

"At the outset I believed that General Chiang Kai-shek maintained the same ideas as I did. I gained this belief from his public statement following his resignation from the chairmanship of the Kuomintang Government in December of the 20th year of the Republic. (1931).

"For this reason I co-operated with him heartily and sincerely. But after four years of effort, I gradually felt and noticed that I had been mistaken. On November 1 of the 24th year of the Republic (1935) I received three wounds, after being seriously ill, and my health did not permit me to remain in office any longer. I was abroad throughout the 25th year of the Republic (1935) and returned after the Sian Affair had occurred. The situation was definitely worse.

"At that time I was fully convinced that the suppression of the Communists should not, and could not, be suspended, for the Communists thought only of the Third Internationale and not of China. Acting on secret orders of the Third Internationale they discarded their slogan of class struggle and instead hoisted a banner of anti-Japanism, utilizing the sentiment prevailing among the Chinese people for the last several years to stir up a Sino-Japanese war. This kind of suffering should never have occurred had we not been fooled into doing so.

Peace Proposals

"At that time, I spent much time drawing attention to this point. Since the outbreak of the Loukouchiao Affair, I have had no means to stop the Sino-Japanlese conflict, but I have been constantly thinking to bring about a turning point in the trend of events. Not for a single minute did I halt studying means to stop the dangerous ideas and plans of the Communists and to let the public know about them until the very last moment of my departure from Chungking on December 18. On December 29, I made my statement on peace proposals.

"My proposals for peace are in agreement with the statement made by Prince Konoye of Japan. This is because I am still convinced that the enmity towards Japan should be dispelled rather than aggravatde. After fighting for 1½ years, the power of Japan and the will of the Chinese people have been well demonstrated. Since Japan has already stated that she has no territorial designs upon China and has even extended her hand in quest of co-operation with joint objectives in view, why cannot China also extend her hand to bring this dispute to an end like a quarrel between brothers, who embraced themselves, crying, after a fight? How sad is such a scene, but also how joyful its end. If General Chiang could understand that Sino-Japanese relations have now reached a new stage and bravely, and with determination, say so, the road to peace between China and Japan will be readily opened. General negotiations, based upon three principles, could be then initiated to the mutual benefit of both nations. Permanent peace in East Asia could then be settled at once, with the two nations destined to live and prosper together.

19 50

Danger Of Drift

"It is unfortunate indeed that General Chiang fails to follow this course and, on the contrary, is rejecting the Japanese proposals. He further cruelly oppresses those who talk of peace in the ranks of the party and the country at large. Drifting already for six months, the situation is rapidly deteriorating.

"The three principles of good neighbourliness, a joint anti-Communist front and economic co-operation, clearly set forth in the Konoye statement, were already discussed several years previously. Mr. Arioshi, then Ambassador to China, calling on General Chiang on November 11 of the 24th year of the Republic (1935), proposed to improve Sino-Japanese relations with these three principles as a basis. General Chiang agreed to the proposals and added that he had no counter-proposals to make. Later, he suddenly changed his mind. First, he claimed that he had been talking in his capacity as chairman of the Military Affairs Commission and not as President of the Executive Yuan. Therefore, he contended, his views were not binding upon the Government. Secondly, he asserted that he had been talking in a personal and not in an official capacity. Thirdly, he declared, that he had accepted the three principles as a basis for discussion without necessarily accepting the principles themselves. Fourthly, he contended that he had said that he had no counter proposals to make regarding the operation of the three principles, without agreeing to them unconditionally.

Suspension of Negotiations

"This was the reason responsible for the suspension of the Sino-Japanese negotiations during the whole of the 25th year of the Republic (1936). And this was also the main reason leading to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities of the 26th year of the Republic (1937). We, after reading over the record of diplomatic talks, have only sighs. In the period between December of the 26th year (1937) and January of the 27th year of the Republic (1938), when Dr. Trautmann, German Ambassador, mediated for peace, the terms presented by him from the Japanese Government were again based on the three principles. In my statement entitled "Taking An Example," I have discussed it already, so I shall not do so again here. As to Prince Konoye's statement, it was based upon established Japanese principles, which were put by him into an orderly fashion and fully explained as to points that China entertains doubts. For instance, regarding anti-Communism, because China fears that it will interfere with military and domestic affairs, he has explained by taking the Japanese-German-Italian anti-Communist Pact as representing the spirit in which a Sino-Japanese anti-Communist pact could be negotiated.

Economic Co-operation

"As to economic co-operation, because China feels that the political situation is not yet settled, he explained that Japan undertook to observe Chinese sovereignty and independence and her administrative integrity. He also said that Japan did not intend to monopolize China economically nor did she seek to limit the interests of third Powers.

"With such a careful and clear statement, the enforcement of the three principles would not be dangerous to China's independence. Moreover, it would bear fruit by removing the threat of Communism and economic aggression.

"Reponsibilities in this regard are also great, Japan, in expecting China to share these responsibilities, must realize that China must be free and independent to do so. Consequently, in agreeing with Prince Konoye's statement, we are not seeking an ephemeral peace. What we are aiming at is the permament peace of East Asia. Why should we be opposed to such a course?"

Mr. Wang took exception to alleged propaganda claims in the territory under the control of General Chiang that Japan was using her entire strength to destroy China, with the three Konoye principles as a screen.

This argument, the former Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang said, was fallacious because

1.—If Japan intended to destroy China, all she had to do was to continue fighting.

2.—The Konoye principles were not new, having been proposed several years ago.

3.—China and Japan have a mutual goal.

4.—Sino-Japanese relations deteriorated because of a vicious circle of mutual recriminations.

In conclusion, Mr. Wang said: "I feel that there are two courses open to us to-day. One is to follow General Chiang with his cry of resistance to the end. But his present forces are insufficient to resist Japan as well as opposing the Communists. Under present circumstances, even if he does not wish to follow the lead of the Communists, he will find it impossible. If we follow General Chiang along this course, we shall sacrifice the entire nation and people for the sake of the Communists.

"Another course is to revive the teachings of the late Dr. Sun and to reinforce them with the realization that enmity should be dispelled and not fostered. We should try hard to treat Japan as a friend.

"First we shall restore Sino-Japanese peace.

"Secondly, we shall establish lasting peace in East Asia.

"Of the two courses open to us, one will destroy China and the Chinese race. The other will restore the prosperity of China and of East Asia.

"I have decided to follow the second route. I shall unite with persons of all parties and affiliations, as well as those without party ties but who are anxious for the fate of China, to march forward along this route."—Domei.

FM. 2
G. 5000-8 38

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI ~~MUNICIPAL~~ POLICE.

File No. 8920

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date July 10, 1939.

Subject. Wang Ching-wei and activities of his partisans in Shanghai

Made by C. A. Loh Sih-kya Forwarded by [signature], D.S.

Since his arrival in Shanghai last month, Wang Ching-wei has been keeping his movements secret. His partisans here are actively engaged in corrupting journalists, compositors, pressmen, etc. in the employ of local Chinese newspapers as well as responsible members of public bodies, schools etc.

According to information obtained from his partisans, Wang Ching-wei's peace movement is intended to promote the welfare of China and the people. He has already secured the agreement of the Japanese Government to the following three conditions:-

1) That the new Chinese Central Government be still called "The National Government."
2) That the blue sky flag be retained as the national flag.
3) That the Kuomintang be allowed to exist after its reorganization.

The new Government will be formally inaugurated within three months. Both the "Provisional Government" at Peking and the "Reformed Government" at Nanking will be dissolved, although the Commanders of the Japanese military and naval forces in China and the officials of these two Governments are strongly opposing Wang's plans. After the inauguration of the new Government, the Yangtsze River will be reopened to navigation and the people will not be required to apply for permits to return to their native homes in the interior.

Loh Sih Kya
Clerical Assistant.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Comms. Sir Information Thos Robertson DC(SB)

S5 K.I.V.

Notes. [illegible] 12/7 Loh 12/7

Further in confirmation due course

11 JUL 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E.

U.S.C.G.

DBR

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) 10/7.

14139

CHINA PRESS

JUN 6 1939

[redacted]

A Shanghai Base

WANG Ching-wei's associates in Shanghai are trying hard these days to make this city their major base of operation. Thus far they have found that the going has been extremely rough, but the Wang clan has not given up its activities here by any means.

Latest of their efforts is to buy a Chinese newspaper in Shanghai through which they can expound their "peace at any price" views and to convince Shanghailanders that the best thing they can do is to swing along with Wang Ching-wei. Our informant, who claimed that he got his report from 100 per cent reliable sources, said that Wang and his friends have been trying to buy a well-known local Chinese paper which, before it was banned, was published under British registration. In fact, our informant went so far as to say that the newspaper-buying deal was almost signed, sealed and delivered until the last minute hitch when the Chinese staff of the sheet put up a big walla walla.

At the moment, the chances are just 50-50 as to whether or not Wang would get his big-name Chinese paper in Shanghai.

Talking about Wang Ching-wei, we noticed that the exclusive story published by THE CHINA PRESS regarding his arrival here was translated and given a big play by every Chinese paper in town. We are glad that they all gave Ta Loh Pao the credit.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date July 15, 1939.

Subject Recruiting of bodyguards for Wang Ching Wei

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

It is reported that in order to ensure the safety of Wang Ching Wei, who is stated to be endeavouring to inaugurate a new Federal Government, the Japanese Military Special Service Section instructed the Shanghai City Government to recruit a total of 1,000 bodyguards to be used in his protection. At present 500 men have enlisted in this new unit which is now stationed in Kiangwan. These men, who are armed with Mauser pistols, are under the command of one Hung Tseng (洪正), a Cantonese of 30 years of age, formerly a superintendent of the now defunct Police Bureau of the Shanghai City Government. He is assisted by a deputy, one named Moen Chi Wei (滿琪蔚), also a Cantonese of 28 years of age and formerly a Sub-Inspector of the Tungkadoo Police Station of the Police Bureau in Pootung.

Commissioner of Police
Sec.
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
17 JULY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

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U.S.C.G.

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Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

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FORM NO. 3
G. 55M-1

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 6, 1939

Subject (in full) House 31, Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien Forwarded by C. Crawford. D.I.

Information has been received to the effect that House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, O.C.L., will be made the local residence of Wang Ching Wei and some of his influential henchmen.

The premises are at present undergoing renovation. Four brick observation towers are being constructed at the four corners of the property and iron grilles erected on the top of the walls around the house. An alleyway to the west of the house which separates the Hollywood Garden, 1204 Yu Yuen Road, from the property has already been blockaded.

This house which was the property of Wang Pah Chun(王伯群), Ex-Minister of Communications of the National Government, was taken over by the Japanese Military in February, 1938 and made the Shanghai Office of the An Tsing League(安清之盟會), formerly known as "Hwang Dao Hwei(黃道會)", in February, 1939. (This League is now practically inactive and the Shanghai Office is said to have been abolished.)

Liao Chung Chien
D.S.I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

DC Dis
Information
of Mrs Robertson
DC (5-13)

D.O. 'B'
B.M.
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FILE

DBR
F. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
7/7

Vide Special Branch
Report dated
10/2/39.

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FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

File No.

Section 2, Special Branch Station,

Date June 16, 1939.

Subject (in full) Departure of Madame Wang Ching Wei.

Made by and Forwarded by Superintendent Tan Shao-liang

Information has been received from a reliable source that Madame Wang Ching Wei left for Hongkong on June 14 apparently for the purpose of meeting her husband there.

Tan Shao-liang
Superintendent

D.C. (Special Branch)

Commissioner of Police
Sir
I
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 JUNE 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FM. 2
G. 15000 1-37

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D 8936
Date

Date May 19 1939.

Subject Reported arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Waung Ching Wei and the secret pact with Tokio proposed by him.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to attached reports in the Shanghai Evening Post & Mercury of May 12, 1939, enquiries have failed to confirm that Mr. Waung Ching Wei had arrived in Shanghai and left for Tokio in company with Fu Siao En. From information received from a very reliable source, it appears that Mrs. Waung has arrived with a few followers of the deposed Kuomintang leader and is staying at 570 Rue Joseph Frelupt, French Concession. The followers have leased a house at 726 Yu Yuen Road.

According to information from the same source, Mr. Waung who is now still at Hanoi, will not join the Japanese service until the Nanking Reformed Government and the Peking Provisional Government have both been abolished. It seems premature to talk of any proposals to Tokio.

Madame Waung will be leaving for Hanoi to accompany her husband to Shanghai.

It is also reported that the Japanese Military Authorities have returned to Madame Waung the residence at No. 11/200 Amherst Avenue which they had seized since 1938.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
19 MAY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
19/5.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

MAY 1 2 1939

Wang Declared Forming Regime

Deposed Party Leader Claimed Residing In Shanghai

Following negotiations with the Japanese in Shanghai on April 24, Mr. Wang Ching-wei left for Tokyo aboard a Japanese warship on April 27, to enter into further discussions with Tokyo government circles on a proposed secret pact proposed by him, says a Hongkong Chinese message to the Morning Leader.

Mr. Wang, who was accompanied by Mr. Fu Siao-en, "Mayor of Greater Shanghai," and a number of Japanese to Tokyo, returned to Shanghai last Wednesday, the report adds. Tokyo government circles, the report alleges, have "approved" Mr. Wang's proposed secret pact, which embraces the inauguration of an "Anti-Chiang Kai-shek Movement," the organization of a "Federal Central Government," to obtain formal recognition by Italy, Germany, France, Britain and the United States, and the formation of an anti-Chiang army, with Mr. Wang Ching-wei as the Commander-in-Chief.

All these proposed measures are contingent on the abolition of the "Provisional Government," which will be converted into a "North China Federal Autonomous Government." It is proposed that the Japanese Government defray a monthly sum of $30,000,000 for the administrative expenditure of the "Central Government," to be secured by consolidation taxes within its jurisdiction, the Morning Leader concludes.

Mr. Wang's close followers including Mr. Chow Fu-hai, former Minister of Publicity of the Kuomintang, Mr. Kao Tsung-wu, until recently director of the Department of Asiatic Affairs of the Foreign Ministry, and Mr. Li Shen-wu, formerly Secretary-General of the Foreign Ministry and publisher of the "Far Eastern Miscellany," are reported to have left Hongkong for Shanghai on May 5, under instructions from Mr. Wang, says another Hongkong Chinese message.

FM. 2
G. 15000 1-3P

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch, Shanghai.

Date May 11 1939.

Subject Reported arrival of Madame Waung Ching Wei in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Further to report dated May 4, Mr. Hsia Yau was further interviewed. He states that Chen Pih Chun (陳璧君) (Madame Waung Ching Wei, formerly a member of the Central Executive Committee) has secretly arrived in Shanghai in company with her son-in-law named Ho Jen Chih (何人傑), a returned student from Germany.

Madame Waung is staying in Hongkew but occasionally she visits her children at 570 Route Joseph Frelupt.

Steps are being taken by Madame Waung to regain control of her former residence at 11/200 Amherst Avenue, O.O.L. which has been seized by the Japanese.

The object of her visit to Shanghai, according to Mr. Hsia, is to ascertain the general opinion towards the peace movement and to decide whether it will be favourable or advisable for Mr. Waung to return.

E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 12 MAY 1939

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.) 11/5.

Comms
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

8986(c)
20 7 39

May 10, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Kuo Chi Jih Pao publishes the following letter:

WANG CHING-WEI TO PUBLISH MAGAZINE IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor,

In the "Lih Pao" (立報) of Hongkong of April 29, I read an article written by one Mr. Wong San (王三先生), stating that rebel Wang Ching-wei will order his followers to publish in Shanghai a magazine to be known as the "Tsu Yeu Yi Luen" ("Free Speech" 自由言論).

The following is the article written by Mr. Wong San:-

"The other day, 'stinking-sock-poet' (臭袜子诗人) came from Shanghai to receive manuscripts for a publication entitled 'Tsu Yeu Yi Luen' which is being established by traitors of Wang Ching-wei's clique. The magazine is printed in Shanghai and the 'stinking-sock-poet' is responsible for the printing. For fear that the manuscripts, if mailed to Shanghai from Hongkong, might go astray, he came personally to Hongkong to take delivery of them.

"Lieu Sha (流沙) and another writer are responsible for the editing of the magazine. The capital of the magazine is $2,500 Hongkong currency. This was supplied by rebel Wang Ching-wei and was paid to Lieu Sha through Ling Pah-sun (林柏生). On this account, Lieu Sha and another writer have become well-to-do.

"This author the other day wrote a letter to a certain literary body, stating that he had not done anything to secure manuscripts for the publication. The literary body concerned will take certain steps after the publication makes its appearance."

According to the above article, rebel Wang Ching-wei is planning to order his followers to publish in Shanghai a magazine to be called the "Tsu Yeu Yi Luen". I hope that printers, news vendors, bookstore owners and readers will pay attention to this matter.

A reader named Wong Kong-chang (王国常). dated May 8, 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL
DRAWER

MEMO. 4.5.39

Comm
Sir
Information

Thos Robertson
D.C. Special Branch.

FILE

DBR
P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1 3

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 4 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Subject Reported arrival in Shanghai of family of Mr. Waung Ching Wei.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. Hsia Yau(謝耀), private secretary to Mr. Waung Ching Wei, the former Chairman of the Central Political Council of the Chungking Government, was interviewed this morning.

Mr. Hsia who had returned from a trip to Hongkong, definitely denies the reports that Mr. Waung has arrived in Shanghai but states that Waung's two daughters and son have already arrived and are at present staying at 570 Route Joseph Frelupt, French Concession. Mr. Chow Fu Hai(周佛海) and Dr. Chu Min Nyi(褚民誼), the two principal adherents of Mr. Waung are in Shanghai, the former in Hongkew and the latter at No.408 Avenue du Roi Albert. Dr. Chu speaks French and is on familiar terms with the French Authorities. This explains why he is still residing in the French Concession, his residence being heavily guarded by police.

SHANGHAI M. P. 4 MAY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

The arrival of Mr. Waung's children indicates the possibility of Mr. Waung paying a visit to this port in the near future.

According to Mr. Hsia, the recent departure of Mr. Waung and his followers from Chungking was made with the secret approval of General Chiang Kai Shek without which the departure would not have been possible.

Most of the Kuomintang leaders, he asserts, are in sympathy with the peace movement but being surrounded by communists whose influence and power is growing, they appear to be indifferent and do not dare to express their opinion freely. Except in Kwangsi, communist influence and thoughts have spread deeply into the armies; the supplies from Moscow are distributed only among soldiers who are in sympathy with

FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

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REPORT

-2-

Date.....19

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their cause. Mr. Hsia adds that Dr. Wang Chung Hui, the Foreign Minister of the Chungking Government, went to Hanoi and offered to hand to Mr. Waung Ching Wei a large sum of money if he (Waung) would give up the peace movement but the offer was rejected. The murder of Tseng Chung Ming and the wounding of his wife at Hanoi did not discourage Mr. Waung Ching Wei who decides to carry on the propaganda despite all difficulties and danger to himself and he hopes the day will soon come when the Chungking Government will realize its mistake in continuing the hostilities which can only bring more and more suffering to the people.

"If Mr. Waung in advocating peace is guilty of an offence against the State, what will be said of those who have to discuss peace terms when the hostilities come to an end ? Will they be guilty of the same offence ?" Mr. Hsia asks.

Superintendent.

DBR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.) C. (Special Branch)

4/5.

SECRET

C.S.

April 24, 1939.

WANG CHING WEI REPORTED COMING TO SHANGHAI.

The whereabouts of Mr. Wang Ching-wei has become a great puzzle to the public in the past week. According to information secured from a fairly well informed source, Mr. Wang early in April left Hanoi for Siam from where he boarded a waiting Japanese gunboat for Canton. He arrived in Canton on April 8th but stayed on board there. In the evening of April 13, he is said to have broadcast a speech on board the Japanese gunboat. On April 12, Genera. Doihara is reported to have left Shanghai by plane for Canton for a conference with Mr. Wang. Since then there was the rumour of his arrival in Shanghai on April 15, but this could not be confirmed. A few days ago, the Japanese authorities here made preparations for Mr. Wang Ching-wei to stay at an apartment house called the Ramos Apartments, 192-5B North Szechuen Road. It is regarded not likely that Mr. Wang has already arrived. But it is confidently expected that he is coming here in the near future. It is learned that preparations have been made by local Japanese authorities to convene a meeting of the leaders of the two regimes of Peking and Nanking as soon as Mr. Wang arrives in Shanghai to decide many major issues.

It is further learned that the recent attempted assassination at Hanoi was staged by a small group of Chinese blue-shirt agents under the personal supervision of their leader Gen. Tai Li who made a special visit to the French colony for the job. A few days ago an urgent order was issued by the Chungking authorities to the local Chinese secret service headquarters here to arrange for the assassination of Mr. Wang and that a reward of $100,000 has been offered for the job. The followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei whose names appeared on the black list include Mr. Chu Ming-yee, former secretary-

FILE

DCSB.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

DBL 24/4

general of the Executive Yuan, Mr. Mei Shih-ping, former member of the Legislative Yuan, Mr. Chow Fu-hai, until recently vice Minister of Propaganda of Central Kuomintang, Mr. Ling Po-sheng, former member of the Legislative Yuan who was recently wounded in Hongkong in an unsuccessful assassination, Mr. Li Sheng-wu, former director of General Affairs Bureau of Waichiaopu, Mr. Chen Kung-po, former Minister of Industries, Miss Chen Pi-chun,(Mme. Wang Ching-wei), former member of Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, Mr. Tang Leang-li, former Editor of the Peoples Tribune and Mr. Wang's chief propagandist, and Mr. Kao Chung-wu, former director of the Asiatic Bureau of Waichiaopu. It is alleged that for the assassination of each of the above-mentioned persons, a reward of $20,000 will be paid.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date June 30 1939.

Subject (in full) Arrival of Mr. Waung Ching Wei in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from pro-Japanese sources that Mr. Waung Ching Wei arrived in Shanghai on the afternoon of June 29 from Tientsin where he attended an important conference with Wang Keh Ming and Liang Hung Tsz.

It is believed that Mr. Waung will soon leave here probably for Tokio.

SHANGHAI ... 30 JUNE ... COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

Comm. of Police
Sir:
I form
Thos Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch Station,

REPORT

Date June 6 1939.

Subject (in full) Precautions taken in Wang Ching Wei's residence, 570 Rue Joseph Frelupt.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the attached newspaper reports enquiries made amongst the employees in Mr. Waung's service have not confirmed the statement that Mr. Waung has arrived and is living at the above address.

Discreet enquiries made amongst certain members of the French Police produced the same information.

Mr. Hsia Yau, personal secretary to Mr. Waung, promises to notify me confidentially as soon as Mr. Waung arrives in Shanghai.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr. of Police
Sir
[illegible]
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

14062

CHINA PRESS

JUN 4 1939

Wang's Fortress Here?

Allegedly the local stronghold of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, former Chairman of the Central Political Council and Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, this semi-fortified house in Frenchtown was discovered by a representatives of THE CHINA PRESS yesterday. Five plainclothesmen and four uniformed policemen of the French Municipal Police were scattered around it at different points. Above: The picture of the house, standing well off the streets at the intersection of Routes Frelupt and Dufour, taken from an adjoining field at the rear. Note that the walls have been heightened. Exactly in the center of the house, where formerly were large windows, are now small slots. Laborers are still at work within the walls, strengthening the residence against a possible terrorist attack. Below, a plainclothesman and an Annamite policeman standing guard at a lane at 554 Route Frelupt. One can come closer to the house through the long lane within this bamboo fence. The plainclothesman waves the cameraman away, hiding his face. The Annamite, though only the detective was being photographed, forgot to duck.—CHINA PRESS photos.

FILE

S1. Jan 6/6/39.

S2 R 4/6.

CHINA PRESS

JUN 4 1939

14081

Wang's Stay In Shanghai Not Doubted

Frenchtown Residence Renovated, Heavily Guarded

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, dismissed deputy chief executive of the Kuomintang, is today a resident in Shanghai, THE CHINA PRESS learned yesterday from unimpeachable sources.

Although a mysterious veil of secrecy still shrouds the former National Government official's exact whereabouts in this city, the report obtained by THE CHINA PRESS leaves no doubt that he is now in Shanghai.

Mr. Wang, who was read out of his party as a result of his advocacy of "peace" with Japan is said to have returned to Shanghai late last week. The first time Mr. Wang arrived in this city secretly, the report revealed, was in the early part of May.

In confirming the report on Mr. Wang's return to Shanghai, a CHINA PRESS reporter found yesterday that the former Kuomintang leader's residence in Frenchtown was heavily guarded by plainclothes and uniformed policemen. Construction and repair work was in progress evidently with the purpose of further fortifying the structure, which is located at the corner of Route Frelupt and Route Dufour.

"No Enthusiasm"

An informed source told THE CHINA PRESS that Mr. Wang is not at the present time living in this guarded house. The same source revealed that foreign authorities here have indirectly expressed their lack of enthusiasm in having Mr. Wang reside in the areas under their jurisdiction.

It was revealed that Mr. Wang is not staying anywhere south of the Soochow Creek, despite the fact that his own house in Frenchtown is being renovated.

A reporter who visited the Wang residence at the corner of Route Frelupt and Route Dufour found nine members of the French Municipal Police, four in uniform and five plainclothesmen, guarding the house which is located well off the two roads.

Residence Fortified

Looking at the rear of the two-story house from an adjoining large, vacant lot, THE CHINA PRESS reporter saw that the residence was still in the process of being fortified. Laborers were at work doubling the height of the residence. Large windows had been built in until they became mere narrow slots.

Sitting down under the shade of shrubs within the vacant lot were three Chinese plainclothesmen, two of them reading books. They refused to have their photographs taken and, when the representative of THE CHINA PRESS snapped two pictures of the residence asked him whether he knew who lived within the residence. Receiving the repl that it was believed that Wang hing-wei had made his home th. , they exchanged glances, but remained silent.

"Maybe Russian!"

Questioned by THE CHINA PRESS representative, an Annamite constable on duty at the front of the house stated that he did not think that the inmates of the house were Chinese. "Peutetre ils sont Russe," he said in French.

Asked why he should be guarding Russian residents, the constable smiled, shrugged.

According to the report received by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, Mr. Wang Ching-wei arrived in Shanghai Friday morning. He was last reported to be in Japan, negotiating with Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma and War Minister Baron Sadao Araki. It was stated by informed sources that Mr. Wang may shortly take another trip to Tokyo.

14051

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JUN 4 1939

Wang Ching-wei Friends Not Arrested

Japanese Reports Denied In Chungking

Chungking, June 3.

The Chinese authorities here officially deny the Japanese reports on "wholesale arrests" on May 25 and 26 by the Chungking Garrison Commander's Headquarters, of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's former associates, including Mr. Chen Shu-jen, Chairman of the Overseas Commission, and Mr. Peng Hsueh-pei, Vice-Minister of Communications.

These two officials, they add, are attending their offices as usual.

Mr. Yu Yu-jen, President of the Control Yuan, they continue, when interviewed regarding the Japanese report that he was killed during the bombing of Chungking on May 25, "smoothed his long beard and laughed heartily."—Reuter.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS,

JUN 7 1939

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's Government Plans

Canton Probably Will Adhere To Proposed Regime

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, May 27.

Emissaries of the "Reformed Government" in Nanking are somewhere in Hongkong and South China to contact leading followers of Mr. Wang Ching-wei in order to induce them to go to the former capital to become Cabinet Ministers or to accept other lucrative posts. It is learned that several of Wang's important followers including Mr. Chen Kung-po are still in South China.

The lesser lights are reported to have left Hongkong for Shanghai last week following the alleged return of Mr. Wang Ching-wei from Japan as reported in a Chungking dispatch. It is said that he might shortly head a new government under Japanese auspices.

It is expected that the so-called Peace Maintenance Commission in Canton will adhere to the new régime under Mr. Wang Ching-wei. "General" Lu Chun-yung, a member of the Canton outfit, is on his way to Shanghai to interview Mr. Wang concerning Canton's relations with his new organization. After that he will proceed to Japan to present the views of his Canton colleagues on possible co-operation with the new régime.

To maintain his prestige, Mr. Wang is said to have suggested that Japanese troops in Canton should be evacuated in favour of Chinese protective corps, which is in charge of peace preservation, and the Japanese may consider such proposal.

S2

cfp.

SECRET

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~xxxxx Station~~,

REPORT

Date June 6, 1939.

Subject. Present whereabouts of Wang Ching Wei.

Made by. D.I. Yuh Pao-hwa, Forwarded by. C. Crawford

With reference to the query of D.C. (Special Branch), I have to state that at the time of forwarding the last report, information was to hand to the effect that Wang Ching Wei had left for Tokyo at 7 a.m. May 26, leaving by air from the Kiangwan Aerodrome, for the purpose of conferring with the Japanese Premier, the War Minister and other prominent Government officials on the establishment of a New Central Government; the reorganization of the present Peiping Provisional Government; the Nanking Reformed Government; and terms for a possible Sino-Japanese armistice. The information was not included in the last report because it could not be confirmed.

Information now is that Wang returned by air from Tokyo on June 2, arriving at Kiangwan at 4 p.m. in company with two other persons (Mrs. Wang formed one of the party, it is reported). The party proceeded to Hongkew District and it is believed that they are living in the Broadway Mansions.

Following his return to Shanghai, Wang Ching Wei held a conference on June 3rd with Vice Admiral Oikawa, Commander of Japanese Navy, Colonel K. Kanaya, Commander of local Japanese Gendarmerie, Major General Takeshita (who returned from an inspection tour at Soochow on June 1), Mr. Ohira, local Japanese Consul-General, and other prominent officials at the Japanese

G. 90M 1 39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by ..... Forwarded by.....

Naval Landing Party Headquarters, Kiangwan Road, and reported to them the result of his interview with Japanese Government officials and also discussed the demands forwarded to the Shanghai Municipal Council. The exact contents of the conference, however, were not disclosed.

It is likewise reported that Major General Doihara left Shanghai for Tokyo by air on May 31. He is expected to return on June 7 to attend an important conference which is scheduled for June 8-9 in the Astor House.

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

31.5

MEMO.

S1

Is Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai?

Reports to date are to the contrary

FR

D. I. Tech

C 31/5.

31/5

31/5

D.C. Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Translation of French Police Report
No. 3877/S dated April 19, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL

Reaction of pro-Japanese Chinese Governments to the activities of the WANG CHING WEI group.

According to information secured from responsible Chinese sources, representatives of Mr. WANG CHING WEI negotiating with the Japanese authorities have made the following demands of the Japanese:-

1. The abolition of the Reformed Government at Nanking and the Peking Provisional Government.
2. The creation of a new Central Government at Nanking under the presidency of WANG CHING WEI.

Although up to the present, the Japanese authorities have never appeared willing to replace the two pro-Japanese Governments already existing by a Central Government, rumours now being circulated in regard to the demands presented by Mr. WANG CHING WEI, are said to have alarmed high officials of the Reformed organs.

It is evident that if these demands were accepted - a remote contingency, however - the majority of members of the Nanking and Peking Governments would be obliged to retire from the political arena. In order to avoid this possibility, they are reported to be making overtures to thwart the project which is attributed to the ex-Fu Tsung Tsai of the Kuomintang.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 APR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

It is said that with this end in mind, Mr. CHEN CHUN, Minister of the Interior in the Reformed Government, recently proceeded to North China where he conferred with Mr. WANG KE MING, President of the Executive Commission of the Peking Provisional Government on steps to be taken to oppose the machinations of the WANG CHING WEI clique.

After having seen WANG KE MING, CHEN CHUN returned to Nanking. On April 13, accompanied by Mr. WENG TSUNG

DCS FILE
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

YAO, President of the Legislative Yuan in the Reformed Government, he left Shanghai for Japan in the s.s. "Nagasaki Maru."

During their stay in Tokyo, these high officials of the Reformed Government, supported by Mr. WANG KUO WEI, are attempting to show the Japanese authorities that WANG CHING WEI no longer enjoys any influence, that he has lost all his prestige and that he can never rely on the support of the Chinese people. Thus they hope to discredit sufficiently WANG CHING WEI's establishment of a Central Government - in the event of such a move being considered.

FM. 2
G. 15000 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 99
Date

3,2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 5 1939.

Subject Reported attempt of Wang Ching Wei to become President of puppet Central Government of China.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Comm
Sir,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

The murder of Tseng Chung Ming, ex-Vice Minister of Railways, the right hand man of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, gave rise to various speculations as to the attitude Mr. Wang would adopt in the near future.

Enquiries have been made amongst ex-government officials and pro-Japanese elements and from information gathered it would appear too premature to assume that Mr. Wang, incensed at the murder of Tseng, will immediately take up any position with the Japanese. In view of the failure of his peace movement and as he is still suffering from nervous debility Mr. Wang will be very careful in choosing the right moment and will not participate openly in the affairs of the puppet regime until the Japanese have captured Honan and Hunan and cleared these provinces of the guerillas.

It is believed in pro-Japanese sources that should the Japanese military succeed in taking Honan and Hunan they will temporarily cease their operations and confine their efforts in fortifying defence works as well as carrying out mopping up measures against guerillas in territory already occupied. With the object of assisting Japanese in the guerilla warfare the Reformed Government has, it is reported, recruited over 100,000 men, Chinese of course. These recruits are equipped with rifles and machine guns and after being trained by Japanese instructors they will be put under the command of General Jen Yuen Dau(任援道), the Minister of Pacification in the Reformed Government (There is no Ministry of War in the Reformed Government, It is said that these Chinese soldiers when leaving their barracks on errand will be supervised by Japanese or Koreans.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
5 APR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Morning Leader (Hongkong telegram) :-

WANG CHING-WEI TO BECOME PRESIDENT OF BOGUS CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

On March 31, Wang Ching-wei issued a statement on the death of Tseng Chung-ming, in the course of which he made certain allegations against the National Government and indicates that he would not proceed to Europe.

According to reliable information, Wang Ching-wei is making preparations to become a puppet and if the Japanese War Office agrees to the formation of a bogus Central Government, he will become its President.

It is reported that the Japanese War Office intends to form a bogus Central Government after the whole of the Canton-Hankow Railway has been seized.

Standard (Evening Edition) published the following comment on April 2 :-

Wang Ching-wei has, on many occasions, made suggestions for surrender, for this he is being cursed by the people. This time, he has misinterpreted the policy of the National Government in order to support his absurd ideas.

For the past 20 months, the National Government has been firmly carrying on the war of resistance. The false allegations made by Wang Ching-wei will have no effect.

F. 207a
K. 680-1-39.

Ref. No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
Form A
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

January 26, 1939.

SUBJECT

Actual influence of Mr. Waung Ching Wei as summarised by a political observer.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary for Secretary General. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

S. 2 Special Branch,

January 25, 1939.

Actual influence of Mr. Waung Ching Wei as summarised by a political observer.

The influence, enjoyed by Mr. Waung Ching Wei, until recently the Chairman of the Central Political Council, at the time of his departure from Chungking was, according to an independent political observer, nothing in comparison with that wielded by him in 1932 when he was reinstated in the Government service at the termination of the peace conference in Shanghai. In this connection it may be interesting to review his activities during the past few years.

In 1932 he was the Chief of the Reorganization Party of the Kuomingtang and was backed up not only by a number of civilians but by military leaders of the Kwangtung and Kwangsi cliques including General Chen Ming Chu and General Chang Fah Kwe. Mr. Waung had then a large following due to the influence of several of his principal adherents having obtained high positions in the Nanking Government such as Chen Kung Po as Minister of Industry, Koo Meng Yu as Minister of Railways, Tseng Chung Ming as Vice Minister of Railways, Dr. Chu Ming Nyi as Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan and Chen Pih Chun (Madame Waung) as a member of the Central Committee of the Kuomingtang.

Mr. Waung soon lost the sympathy of the Southern political leaders when he adopted an indifferent attitude towards the Fokien rebellion which was started by Commanders of the former 19th. Route Army; he further betrayed them by issuing orders for their arrest after the failure of the rebellion.

The pro-Japanese policy followed by Mr. Waung when he was chief of the Executive Yuan having proved a failure and incurred severe criticism especially over the conclusion of

the Umetsu-Ho (Ying Ching) Agreement at Tientsin, strife broke out amongst members of his clique and this resulted in several of his followers going over to side of Chiang Kai-shek whilst others were removed from their positions one after the other.

An attempt was made on his life at Nanking on November 1, 1935. The investigation that followed revealed that the would-be assassin was in the pay of Southern political leaders including General Chen Ming Chu, his principal supporter in 1932. Mr. Waung became so disheartened that he gave up his position and went for a trip abroad. His principal followers Chen Kung Po, Tseng Chung Ming, and others went with him. They remained idle until the Sian Coup in December 1936 when Mr. Waung hurried back to China in the hope of regaining his political influence. When he arrived in China in January 1937, he found to his disappointment that General Chiang Kai-shek had been released. He was, however, invited to Nanking and was given a position in the Central Tangpu but his followers were not accorded the favourable treatment they received in 1932.

Although he and Sun Fo served as the Southern delegates in the peace conference in 1932 they were in complete disagreement over the question of diplomatic policy, Waung being pro-Japanese whilst Sun was pro-Soviet. A few of the Kuomintang members who had received Japanese education supported Mr. Waung recently in the "peace" movement, these including General Ho Ying Ching and General Hsiung Shih Hwe, but although agreed to Waung's policy they were not his loyal supporters, for they have changed their attitude upon finding that Mr. Waung had left Chungking.

Only Waung's principal adherents have left their posts to join him, these being Chen Kung Po, Tseng Chung Ming, Koo Meng Yu, Kao Chung Wu and Mai Yu Ping.

On his way to Hanoi, Mr. Waung is alleged to have made an attempt to induce General Lung Yuen, the Military and Civil Governor of Yunnan, to join him in the peace movement but the latter secretly telegraphed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek exposing Waung's intrigues.

Of the other military leaders in the South, it is beyond doubt that Generals Li Chung Jen and Pei Chung Hsi will not change their war policy as they were the first and the strongest faction to advocate hostilities.

As for [illegible] Szechuen Gen[illegible] they have always maintained a neutral attitude in the quarrels between Mr. Waung and the Government and will continue in this policy so long as their military power is unimpaired.

There is, however, some danger attached to the attitude of General Chen Yi, Governor of Fokien who has a Japanese wife and General Chang Fah Kwei, Commander of the Southern troops in Kwangtung who was originally a subordinate of Mr, Waung and according to information from pro-Japanese sources steps are being taken by Japanese agents to induce them to join in the organization of a Southern Government at Canton with Mr. Waung Ching Wei as Chief and the two Generals as his supporters. It is as yet premature to say how far these attempts will be successful but with the foreign loans and the general situation favourable to the Chungking Government it is unlikely that the two Southern generals will join Mr. Waung.

Mr. Waung is regarded as the worst enemy by the communists whom he betrayed during the split between the Kuomingtang and Communists in 1927.

Mr. T.V. Soong has been sent to Hanoi where Mr. Waung is believed to be still in hiding, with the object of persuading him to cease his peace activities and to go to

abroad with funds supplied by the Chinese Government. As Mr. Soong is said to be friendly towards Mr. Waung, his friends here firmly believe that he will succeed in his mission.

Certified true copy:

H. C. Eardley

YP/

MEMO.

Comm

Sir,

I think Supt Jan's report gives a good idea with adventures and misadventures of [illegible] during the past several years

Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FM 2
G. 55M 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date January 25 19 39.

Subject: Actual influence of Mr. Waung Ching Wei as summarised by a political observer.

Made by: and Forwarded by: Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The influence, enjoyed by Mr. Waung Ching Wei, until recently the Chairman of the Central Political Council, at the time of his departure from Chungking was, according to an independent political observer, nothing in comparison with that wielded by him in 1932 when he was reinstated in the Government service at the termination of the peace conference in Shanghai. In this connection it may be interesting to review his activities during the past few years.

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The pro-Japanese policy followed by Mr. Waung when he was chief of the Executive Yuan having proved a failure and incurred severe criticism especially over the conclusion of the Umetsu-Ho (Ying Ching) Agreement at Tientsin, strife broke out amongst members of his clique and this resulted in several of

CONFIDENTIAL

Sec for Sec Genl Sent 27/1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 26 JAN. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

H Sent.

D.A. in D.C. (By Br.) 27/1.

his followers going over to side of Chiang Kai-shek whilst others were removed from their positions one after the other.

An attempt was made on his life at Nanking on November 1, 1935. The investigation that followed revealed that the would-be assassin was in the pay of Southern political leaders including General Chen Ming Chu, his principal supporter in 1932. Mr. Waung became so disheartened that he gave up his position and went for a trip abroad. His principal followers Chen Kung Po, Tseng Chung Ling, and others went with him. They remained idle until the Sian Coup in December 1936 when Mr. Waung hurried back to China in the hope of regaining his political influence. When he arrived in China in January 1937, he found to his disappointment that General Chiang Kai Shek had been released. He was, however, invited to Nanking and was given a position in the Central Tangpu but his followers were not accorded the favourable treatment they received in 1932.

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Only Waung's principal adherents have left their posts to join him, these being Chen Kung Po, Tseng Chung Ling, Koo Meng Yu, Kao Chung Wu and Mai Yu Ping.

F.M. 2
G. 55M 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT
(3)

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

On his way to Hanoi, Mr. Waung is alleged to have made an attempt to induce General Lung Yuen, the Military and Civil Governor of Yunnan, to join him in the peace movement but the latter secretly telegraphed to Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek exposing Waung's intrigues.

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Mr. Waung is regarded as the worst enemy by the communists whom he betrayed during the split between the Kuomintang and Communists in 1927.

I.M. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
(4)

Date 19

Subject.....

.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Mr. T.V.Soong has been sent to Hanoi where Mr. Waung is believed to be still in hiding, with the object of persuading him to cease his peace activities and to go abroad with funds supplied by the Chinese Government. As Mr. Soong is said to be friendly towards Mr. Waung, his friends here firmly believe that he will succeed in his mission.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DB
P.A.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. ..... POLICE HISTORY

Date January 24, 1939.

Subject Propaganda Advocating Peace in Western District, C.O.L.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien *Forwarded by* C. Crawford

On January 21, 1939, copies of a handbill and a poster advocating peace were found posted on walls and notice boards in the vicinity of the various sections and sub-sections of the Police Bureau in the extra-Settlement roads in the Western District. The handbill quotes a telegram issued by Mr. Wang Ching Wei advocating peace with Japan and bears a photograph of Mr. Wang. It is exactly similar to those dropped from an airplane flying over the Settlement on January 5, 1939. The poster (a copy of which is attached herewith) contains the following three points, which were embodied in the announcement made by the Premier of Japan on December 22, 1938:-

1. Japan has no territorial ambition in China and will demand no indemnity from the latter. She hopes that the three countries, Japan, Manchukuo and China will unite and build a new order in East Asia. She also hopes that Japan and China will conclude an anti-Comintern Pact and effectively carry out economic cooperation.
2. Japan will respect China's integrity. Furthermore she wishes to see an independent state established in China.
3. Japan will abolish the extraterritorial rights she enjoys in China in order to enable China to build up a new rule. Simultaneously Japan will give the restoration of her concessions to China serious consideration.

FILE

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

January 22, 1939. Morning Translation.

Eastern Times and other local newspapers :-

Pro-Wang Ching-Wei Handbills Appearing in Western District

On the evening of January 20 yellow and white paper handbills bearing the photo of Wang Ching-wei were pasted on walls along Robison Road, Kiaochow Road, etc in Jessfield district. As the text of these handbills is absurd, they were torn off by pedestrians. However, handbills of this nature were again pasted on walls, but they were torn off by pedestrians.

C 23/1

Pwk 23/1

FM.
G. 55M-1

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

Misc. File No. 27/39.

Pop. No. S.R.D. Station,

Date 22.1.39. 19

REPORT

Subject: Slogans written in black characters on red papers ~~were posted~~ on Electric poles on Robison Road near Kiaochow Road.

Made by: D.S.I. Burton. Forwarded by: J. McFarlane Inspt. i/c.

Sir,

At 11.30 a.m. on the 22.1.39., C.P.C. 391 reported to the station per street telephone Box No. 12 Robison and Kiachow Roads corner that slogans written in black characters on red papers were posted on electric poles at the above place.

C.D.C. 256 proceeded to the point where he copied down the characters which read as follows:-

1. Down with Chiang Kai Shek's Political Constrol.
   (打倒蔣政權).
2. To up-hold Wong Ching Wei's peace proposal.
   (擁護汪精衛和平主張).
3. Every one will be glad if peace occurs soon.
   (和平早現人皆樂).
4. To co-operate with your good neighbour, Japan.
   (親仁善鄰日支合作).
5. All commerce will become prosperous when businesses and residences have become re-established.
   (安居定, 新業將兴).

Enquiries were made in the vicinity and it was learnt that the pamphlets had been posted by the Tan Tao Police.

A tour of the district was made but no other slogans were found. Slogans washed off by station coolie.

D.S.I.

SR. dated 23/1/39

D.D.O. "B" Division.

F. 439 INST. 12 31.
1000 3-38

Station

SHAPE Misc. 33/39
S. B. REGISTRY
N.S.B.D.
Date

Report sent with About 50. pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.			
Where found Nanking near Kwangse Roads.	Time found 2.30p.m.	Date 11-1-39.	
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping centre.		
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-		
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from Sincere Co. Roof Garden.		
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pro-Japanese.		
Arrests or not, if so how many?			
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-		
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?			

Copy to SB (aired)

Signed K. L. Klund
D.S. 167.
C.D.S. 43.
for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

Date 11-1-39.

13/1/39

T. 439 INST. 12. 31.
1000 3-36

Misc. 33/39.

Report sent with About 50. pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers to~~ Special Branch.

Where found	Nanking near Kwangse Roads.	Time found	2.30p.m.	Date	11-1-39.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Shopping centre.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from Sincere Co. Roof Garden.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pro-Japanese.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

Signed [signature] K.a. Plewes
D.S. 167.
C.D.S. 42.

Date 11-1-39. for C. I. etc. i/c. Louza Station.

IR dated 13/1/39

TWH

FORM NO. 3
G. 4M 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 11118939

Date January 18, 1939.

Subject (in full) Copies of poster posted in Pootung

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih *Forwarded by*

On January 16, 1939, copies of a poster bearing on the individual opinions of the Chinese ambassadors in Great Britain, U.S.A., and France, regarding the terms for a basis for peace negotiations allegedly cabled to the National Government, were found posted on the walls along the various public roadways in Pootung. The tenor of the poster is exactly the same as that of the pamphlets which were dropped from an aeroplane flying over the International Settlement on January 5, 1939 (Vide Special Branch report dated January 5, 1939).

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. C. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

C.S.6 Special Branch Service

REPORT

Date January 16 1939.

Subject. Plans for Establishment of Provincial Government in South China.

Made by and Forwarded by Insp. Papp

According to information received from a fairly reliable source, the Japanese Special Service Authorities firmly believe that Mr. Wang Ching Wei(汪精衛) is supported in his peace movement by Mr. Chu Cheng(居正), President of the Judicial Yuan, General Wang Chan Su(王鑽緒), powerful warlord of Szechuen, General Lung Yun(龍雲), Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, Mr. Chen Lih Fu(陳立夫) and Mr. Chen Kuo Fu(陳果夫), leaders of the so-called C.C. Clique, and a number of generals in Kwangtung and Kwangsi.

They further believe that there are approximately 300,000 troops on the side of Mr. Wang who, if reinforced with the Japanese Air Force and modern war equipment, can well match General Chiang's forces which are estimated to be about 400,000 in number and the Communist Army with an estimated strength of over 300,000 troops. The Japanese are hoping that Mr. Wang will in the near future assume leadership of the proposed South China Provincial Government in Canton. When this plan is realized the Japanese would make necessary concessions such as the withdrawal of troops from the occupied areas in South China so as to give Mr. Wang enough prestige to command public influence. They also would give Mr. Wang sufficient financial backing to enable him to carry on all kinds of pro-Japanese activities.

The foregoing views are held by the Japanese Special Service and the actual intentions of Mr. Wang Ching Wei are not yet known. On the other hand, information received from other sources does not exclude the possibility that Mr. Wang may depart for Europe, especially owing to the negative results his peace overtures seem to have achieved.

Sp Br. Here you may views on Wang's actual influence & to facts E. for friend in this report ?

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 16 JAN. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

D.C.(Special Branch)

E. Papp
Inspector

SECRET

MEMO.

Commr

Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

Further
re autonomy in S. Clinge
later

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL COMMISSION
-4 NOV 1933

MEMO.

P.A.

Show this quietly
to Dr. Papp
Mr. Tan
Mr. Kuh

C.S.C.

D.B.

J.B.

D. C. Special Branch.

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

. 21a

S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D.
Date Jan 5th 1939

(C.I.D.) Office Notes

D. C. Comm

Attached leaflet is one of thousands dropped from an aeroplane at 9.55 AM. today & picked up in Smyth Compound

[illegible]
[illegible]

F. 207a
500-10-38.

Form A

Ref. No. D.8939

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
January 5, 1939.

SUBJECT

Handbills dropped from airplane on January 5, 1939.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of translation of handbill.**
2. **Copy of report.**
3.
4.
5.

FR
5.1.39.

FILE

D.B.
5/1

D. C. (Sp. Br.)

Janua.

Handbills dropped from airplane on January 5, 1

At about 10 a.m., January 5, 1939, copies of the following two handbills were dropped from an airplane flying over the Settlement:-

(a) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram issued by Mr. Wang Ching Wei advocating peace with Japan. (This telegram is published in the local press of December 31, vide newspaper translation attached)

(b) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram alleged to have been dispatched to the National Government by Chinese ambassadors to European and American countries advocating peace with Japan on terms similar to those set out by Mr. Konoye, ex-Premier of Japan.
(A translation of this handbill is attached).

Copies to Sec
SMC

& Sp Br & E.

FILE

Translation of a handbill copies of which were dropped from an aeroplane flying over the Settlement on the forenoon of January 5, 1939

WANG CHING-WEI'S TELEGRAM TO CENTRAL KUOMINTANG HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTING OPENING OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN (Hwa Mei Chen Pao, Hongkong telegram, December 30)

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has sent the following telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters :-

In April this year, the National Congress issued a manifesto explaining China's war of resistance as follows :-

" Since the Tangku Agreement, we have been forbearing when dealing with Japan, our object being to try by peaceful means to safeguard the provinces in the North and to find a just solution of the question of the Four North-Eastern Provinces. Politically, our minimum desire is to preserve China's sovereign rights and economy, we want mutual benefit and equality."

Following the occurrence of the Lukuochiao Incident in July, 1937, China was compelled to fight a war of resistance. I have now read a statement issued by the Japanese Government on December 22 dealing with fundamentals for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations; it contains the following three points :-

(1) GOOD NEIGHBOURS - Japan has no territorial designs on China nor will she demand compensation for military expenses. Japan not only will respect the sovereign rights of China, but she will return her Concessions to China and abolish extraterritoriality so that China may obtain complete independence.

Since the Japanese Government has issued such a statement, we shall be in a position to protect the Northern provinces, recover all territories lost during the operations and preserve China's sovereign rights and administrative integrity by peaceful means. Thus, we may find a reasonable solution of the problem of the Four North-Eastern Provinces according to the manifesto issued by the National Congress.

(2) JOINT ANTI-COMMUNISM - A few years ago, Japan made such a suggestion on many occasions. We did not accept it because we feared that our military and civil affairs might be interfered with. Now the Japanese Government has clearly stated that a Sino-Japanese Anti-Communist Agreement should be signed in the spirit of the Japan-Italo-German Anti-Communist Pact. The object of guarding against Communists is to suppress plots for disturbances by the Communists; it will have no adverse effect upon the relations between China and Soviet Russia. Since the members of the Chinese Communist Party have expressed their willingness to fight for the Three Principles of the People, they should give up their organization and propaganda and abolish their army and subject themselves completely to the law of China. Anything that is done against the Three Principles of the People, the supreme principle for the foundation of the Republic of China, must be suppressed.

(3) ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT - This point has been repeatedly suggested by Japan to China during the

past few years. Now the Japanese Government clearly declares that Japan will respect China's sovereign rights and her administrative integrity and that Japan has no desire to have sole control of economics in China nor has she a desire to request China to restrict the interests of any third Power in China. She desires economic rapprochment on the principles of equality. Therefore, we should accept this suggestion.

After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the National Government should adopt the above three points as a basis for a sincere exchange of views with the Japanese Government in an effort to restore peace. The statement of the Japanese Government of November 3 modifies the attitude as outlined in the declaration of January 16. If the National Government enters into peace talks on the basis of the foregoing three points, then the door to peace parleys has been opened. The object of China's war of resistance is to secure the independence and existence of the nation. The war has lasted over a year and China's sufferings have been great. If China can end the war by an equitable peace with her existence and independence assured, her object will have been attained. The aforementioned three points should form the basic principles of any peace talk. Careful consideration, however, should be given to the conditions attached to these three points: the withdrawal of all the Japanese forces from China which should be acceptable should be effected quickly and should be made to cover all places. If permission were to be given for the stationing of troops in specially designated areas during the life of the so-called anti-Comintern pact, such areas should be limited only to the vicinity of Inner Mongolia; if done in any other way, it would affect the integrity of China's sovereign and administrative rights. After this China can devote her energy to reconstruction as a modern nation. Careful study should be made to ascertain the causes of rupture in districts bordering on China and Japan and each party should be made aware of its responsibilities. Hereafter, China should adopt friendly relations, while Japan in particular should instruct her people to abandon their traditional thoughts of aggression on China and should adopt an attitude of friendship to China in her educational policy. This will set up the foundations of a permanent peace between the two countries. All of us should strive hard for the welfare of the Orient and should co-operate with other nations for the establishment of a lasting peace and order on the Pacific and in the world. I respectfully make this suggestion for consideration and in the hope that it will be accepted."

Translation of a handbill dropped from an aeroplane on January 5, 1939.

Peace terms put forward for consideration by Ambassadors of the National Government in European and American countries.

Telegram dated 28-12-38.

Telegraphic despatches of a confidential nature have just been received by the Kuomintang Government from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Dr. Wellington V.K. Koo and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, France and the United States of America respectively, giving their individual opinions in regard to the terms for a basis for peace negotiations. The essential points contained in these despatches are as follows :-

1. Insistence on Chinese teritorial integrity.
2. Manchuria, being the life line of another party, is not a part of China Proper, and because of this reason, the existing regime in Manchuria should be recognized.
3. The livelihood of the people will be rendered still more precarious should the present state of affairs be allowed to continue. Besides, the U.S.S.R. is only waiting an opportunity to capitalize the present situation at the expense of others. Chinese culture is by no means compatible with the application of Communist doctrines, which in itself is feared even more by the other party. It is rather to China's benefit that she sever relations with that nation once and for all.
4. The Settlements and Concessions in China are nothing but abysses of evil and they should be done away with without delay. This is also the opinion of many enlightened foreigners. The proposal of the other party in this regard should therefore be accepted. Extrateritoriality should at the same time be abrogated. The question of residence of the nationals of the other party in China, can be solved when the legal and political aspects of the case are satisfactorily cleared up.
5. The existence of the National Government should be insisted upon since it is the supreme organ of the country recognized by foreign nations.

z.

FORM NO. 3
G. 4 1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch. Statish,

REPORT

Date January 5, 1939.

Subject (in full) Handbills dropped from airplane on January 5, 1939.

Made by and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford.

At about 10 a.m., January 5, 1939, copies of the following two handbills were dropped from an airplane flying over the Settlement:-

(a) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram issued by Mr. Wang Ching Wei advocating peace with Japan. (This telegram is published in the local press of December 31, vide newspaper translation attached)

(b) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram alleged to have been dispatched to the National Government by Chinese ambassadors to European and American countries advocating peace with Japan on terms similar to those set out by Mr. Konoye, ex-Premier of Japan.

(A translation of this handbill is attached).

Copies of leaflets together with translations forwarded to C.S. and D.C. (Dus)

D.C. (Special Branch) D.K.

C. Crawford

D. I.

Translation of a handbill dropped from an aeroplane on January 5, 1939.

Peace terms put forward for consideration by Ambassadors of the National Government in European and American countries.

Telegram dated 28-12-38.

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2. Manchuria, being the life line of another party, is not a part of China Proper, and because of this reason, the existing regime in Manchuria should be recognized.
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5. The existence of the National Government should be insisted upon since it is the supreme organ of the country recognized by foreign nations.

Translation of a handbill copies of which were dropped from an aeroplane flying over the Settlement on the forenoon of January 5, 1939

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Mr. Wang Ching-wei has sent the following telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters :-

In April this year, the National Congress issued a manifesto explaining China's war of resistance as follows :-

" Since the Tangku Agreement, we have been forbearing when dealing with Japan, our object being to try by peaceful means to safeguard the provinces in the North and to find a just solution of the question of the Four North-Eastern Provinces. Politically, our minimum desire is to preserve China's sovereign rights and economy, we want mutual benefit and equality."

Following the occurrence of the Lukuochiao Incident in July, 1937, China was compelled to fight a war of resistance. I have now read a statement issued by the Japanese Government on December 22 dealing with fundamentals for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations; it contains the following three points :-

(1) GOOD NEIGHBOURS - Japan has no territorial designs on China nor will she demand compensation for military expenses. Japan not only will respect the sovereign rights of China, but she will return her Concessions to China and abolish extraterritoriality so that China may obtain complete independence.

Since the Japanese Government has issued such a statement, we shall be in a position to protect the Northern provinces, recover all territories lost during the operations and preserve China's sovereign rights and administrative integrity by peaceful means. Thus, we may find a reasonable solution of the problem of the Four North-Eastern Provinces according to the manifesto issued by the National Congress.

(2) JOINT ANTI-COMMUNISM - A few years ago, Japan made such a suggestion on many occasions. We did not accept it because we feared that our military and civil affairs might be interfered with. Now the Japanese Government has clearly stated that a Sino-Japanese Anti-Communist Agreement should be signed in the spirit of the Japan-Italo-German Anti-Communist Pact. The object of guarding against Communists is to suppress plots for disturbances by the Communists; it will have no adverse effect upon the relations between China and Soviet Russia. Since the members of the Chinese Communist Party have expressed their willingness to fight for the Three Principles of the People, they should give up their organization and propaganda and abolish their army and subject themselves completely to the law of China. Anything that is done against the Three Principles of the People, the supreme principle for the foundation of the Republic of China, must be suppressed.

(3) ECONOMIC RAPPROCHMENT - This point has been repeatedly suggested by Japan to China during the

past few years. Now the Japanese Government clearly declares that Japan will respect China's sovereign rights and her administrative integrity and that Japan has no desire to have sole control of economics in China nor has she a desire to request China to restrict the interests of any third Power in China. She desires economic rapprochment on the principles of equality. Therefore, we should accept this suggestion.

After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the National Government should adopt the above three points as a basis for a sincere exchange of views with the Japanese Government in an effort to restore peace. The statement of the Japanese Government of November 3 modifies the attitude as outlined in the declaration of January 16. If the National Government enters into peace talks on the basis of the foregoing three points, then the door to peace parleys has been opened. The object of China's war of resistance is to secure the independence and existence of the nation. The war has lasted over a year and China's sufferings have been great. If China can end the war by an equitable peace with her existence and independence assured, her object will have been attained. The aforementioned three points should form the basic principles of any peace talk. Careful consideration, however, should be given to the conditions attached to these three points: the withdrawal of all the Japanese forces from China which should be acceptable should be effected quickly and should be made to cover all places. If permission were to be given for the stationing of troops in specially designated areas during the life of the so-called anti-Comintern pact, such areas should be limited only to the vicinity of Inner Mongolia; if done in any other way, it would affect the integrity of China's sovereign and administrative rights. After this China can devote her energy to reconstruction as a modern nation. Careful study should be made to ascertain the causes of rupture in districts bordering on China and Japan and each party should be made aware of its responsibilities. Hereafter, China should adopt friendly relations, while Japan in particular should instruct her people to abandon their traditional thoughts of aggression on China and should adopt an attitude of friendship to China in her educational policy. This will set up the foundations of a permanent peace between the two countries. All of us should strive hard for the welfare of the Orient and should co-operate with other nations for the establishment of a lasting peace and order on the Pacific and in the world. I respectfully make this suggestion for consideration and in the hope that it will be accepted."

439 INST. 12-31.
1000-3-38

Misc. 14/39.

Report sent with 7 pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	Louza Dist.	Time found	10a.m.	Date	5-1-39.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	--
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	--
How distributed? (If known).	By aeroplane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pro-Japanese and pro-Wong Ching Wei.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--

Signed [illegible] D.S.I.

Date Jan. 5th, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c Louza Station.

FORM NO. 3
G. 4[illegible]-1 38

Misc. File No. 14/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Louza Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 5th, 1939.

Subject (in full) Distribution of Pro-Japanese pamphlets from an aeroplane.

Made by D.S.I. Black. Forwarded by

Sir,

At 10 a.m. 5-1-39 an aeroplane flying over Louza District distributed a large number of various coloured pamphlets. These pamphlets on perusal were found to be pro-Japanese and also lauded the action of Wong Ching Wei(汪精衛) in connection with the Japanese.

According to eye-witnesses the aeroplane bore the Japanese army distinguishing marks.

D.S.I.

Sen. Det. i/c.

D.D.O. "A".

F. 439 INST. 12-31.
1000-3-38

Report sent with Four pamphlets, h[redacted] to Special Branch.					
Where found	Yates-Weihaiwei Rds.	Time found	10.10a.m.	Date	5/1/39.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	School.
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from a certain aeroplane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Government.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	Nil.

Signed B.B. Grant

Date January 5, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c Ch. Rd. Station.

F. 439 INST. 12 31.
1000-3-38

Misc. No. 5/39 Sinza.

Report sent with Two pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Pubbling Well Road near Myburgh Road.	Time found	10.40a.m.	Date	5-1-39.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Respectable.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	-
How distributed? (If known).	Thrown from aeroplane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Anti-Government.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

議和條件二張

Signed D.S. 249.

Date 5-1-39.

for C. I. etc. i/c Sinza Station.

Report sent with Thr e pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.

Where found	Hongkew District	Time found	10 a.m.	Date	5-1-39

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	/
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	/
How distributed? (If known).	From aeroplane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Pro-Japanese.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	/
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	/
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	/

Signed J. Gibson S.

Date January 5th, 1939.

for C. I. etc. i/c. West Hongkew Station.

F. 439 INST. 12. 31.
1000 3-38

Report sent with 5 copies of pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.

Where found	1Changping-Kiaochow Rds. 2West Soochow Road.	Time found	9.10 a.m. 10 a.m.	Date	5/1/39.

Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	1.Residential 2.Industrial.
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	2.Near No.9 N.W.K.Mill.
How distributed? (If known).	Found on roadway.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Pro-Japanese.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	-
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	-
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	-

Signed D.S.I.

Date 5-1-39

for C. I. etc. i/c Gordon Road *Station.*

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
1000-2-33.

Misc. 7/39. P.R.

Report sent with One pamphlets, ~~handbills or newspapers~~ to Special Branch.					
Where found	Robison Road	Time found	10.10 am	Date	5.1.39.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Residential.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	--				
How distributed? (If known).	By Aeroplane.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Political.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	--				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	--				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--				

Signed [illegible]

Date 5.1.39.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Pootoo Rd Station.

F 439 INST. 12-31.
500 2 36

Report sent with three pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.	
Where found Hongkew District	Time found 9.50 a.m. Date 5/1/39.
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	
How distributed? (If known).	By aeroplane.
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc.)	Re statement of Mr. Wang Ching Wei and alleged secret telegrams.
Arrests or not, if so how many?	/
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	/
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	/

Signed M L Crowther P.S.S.

for C. I. etc. i/c. Hongkew Station.

Date 5/1/39.

FM
G. 1500 1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1/39.

Hongkew Station,

REPORT

Date Jan. 5, 1939.

Subject Pamphlets disseminated in the Hongkew District.

Made by D.S.I.Crowther, Forwarded by

Sir,

At approximately 9.50 a.m. on the 5th January 1939, an aeroplane bearing the markings of a Japanese aircraft flew over the Hongkew District and disseminated pamphlets, which relate to the statement of Mr. Wang Ching Wei re negotiations for peace with Japan.

Translation 1.

"Statement of Wang Ching Wei in response to the declaration of the Japanese Government in an effort to establishing peace negotiations and save the country.

Chungking; The following telegraphic message was received by the Central Authorities from the Deputy Director Wang:-

Chief Director Chiang, the General Executive, Central Executive and Central Supervisory Committees of the Kuomingtang,

In the manifesto issued by the emergency congress of the Kuomintang in April there is a section dealing with the reasons for the present war of resistance and containing the following passage:

The reason why, after the conclusion of all humiliation, to negotiate with Japan is because we desired to avoid military action and carry out by peaceful means the double task, to assure the security of the northern provinces and then to bring about a reasonable solution of the question of the four north-eastern provinces.

Politically our minimum conditions include the inviolability of our sovereign rights and maintenance of our administrative independence and

integrity; while economically our guiding principle is reciprocity and equality.

Upon the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident in July, 1937, China saw that the afore-mentioned hope for a peaceful settlement could not be realized and was forced to resort to armed resistance.

In a statement issued on December 22, however, the Government of Japan expounded its fundamental policy concerning the readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations.

The first point emphasized is the principle of good neighbourliness and amicability.

It solemnly declares that Japan demands neither territory nor indemnity from China and that Japan not only respects the sovereignty of China, but in order to secure the complete independence of China she will also follow the precedent of the Meiji reform: namely, that in exchange for the freedom accorded to Japanese to live and pursue business in China Japan will as a quid pro quo return to China the concessions and will consent to the abolition of extraterritoriality in China.

Since the Japanese Government has solemnly issued such a declaration it is possible through peaceful means not only to assure the security of the northern provinces but also to recover territory lost in the course of the present war, and to preserve China's national sovereignty, administrative independence and

integrity.

Then we should decide and take steps, in accordance with the manifesto, to obtain a reasonable solution of the issue of the four northern provinces.

The second point is anti-Comintern collaboration.

This has repeatedly been raised by the Government of Japan during the past few years, but we suspected that such collaboration would lead to interference with our military and political affairs.

This suspicion may now be removed in view of the unequivocal declaration to the effect that a proposed anti-Comintern pact between China and Japan will be concluded in the same spirit as similar pacts now binding Japan, Germany and Italy.

The aim of an anti-Comintern pact is to check subversive international conspiracies of Communists and for this reason a pact should not affect our relations with Soviet Russia.

Furthermore, since the Communist Party of China has already pledged itself to the cause of the 'Three Peoples' Principles' it should completely abandon its party organisation and propaganda work, abolish its 'frontier' government, as well as its special military system, and be absolutely subject to the legal institutions of the Republic of China.

It must be pointed out that the 'Three Peoples' Principles' are the fundamental principles of the Chinese Nation, and consequently, in fulfillment of our

duty to protect our country, we must automatically and positively suppress all organizations and propaganda which run counter to them.

The third point is economic cooperation.

Likewise, this has repeatedly been proposed by the Government of Japan during the past few years. Hitherto we have taken the view that as long as the political imbroglio remains unsolved there can be no question of economic co-operation.

But the Government of Japan has now solemnly declared that it will respect the sovereignty, administrative independence and integrity of China; that economically it does not aim at exercising monopolistic control over China now will demand that China restrict the interests of third Powers, but that it subscribes to the principle of equality in order to make economic co-operation between China and Japan a reality.

Such being the case, we should agree in principle and on this basis formulate various concrete proposals.

After careful deliberation I am convinced that the National Government should promptly, on the basis of the above three points, exchange views with the Japanese Government in order to restore peace.

It might well be recalled that the Japanese Government, in its declaration of January 16.

Therefore, if the National Government adopts the above three points as a basis of discussing peace, the road to negotiation is open.

File No. 1/39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject Sheet 5.

Made by Forwarded by

The object of China's armed resistance is to secure its national existence and independence.

In the course of the present war, which already has lasted more than a year, great suffering has been inflicted upon the country.

If we are able to re-establish peace in conformity with justice, then the existence and independence of the nation may be maintained and the aim of armed resistance is reached.

These three points constitute the principles of peace.

As to the terms of peace, we must take them into careful consideration in order to assure their appropriateness.

Of special importance is the point that the withdrawal from China of the Japanese Army in its totality must be prompt and universal in all directions.

Furthermore the so-called specified areas where Japanese troops may be stationed for a period concurrent with the contemplated anti-Comintern pact must be restricted to the vicinity of Inner Mongolia only.

This affects China's sovereignty and administrative independence and integrity and only by this restriction will China be able to carry out the work of post-war rehabilitation and reconstruction of a modern state.

In view of our proximity, good neighbourliness and amicable relationship between China and Japan are but natural and necessary.

The present deviation from what should be a normal condition needs thorough re-investigation, and either party should try to understand its own responsibility.

In laying down foundations for permanent peace between the two countries, not only should China make her educational policy compatible with the principle of good neighbourliness, but it is all the more necessary that Japan should on her part see that her people abandon their traditional attitude of contempt and their ideas of conquest with regard to China, and instead institute a pro-Chinese educational policy.

This is what we should strive for in the interest of the welfare of East Asia.

At the same time, in order to secure peace and security in the Pacific and in the world as a whole, we should also co-operate with all interested countries in the common cause of promoting international friendship and mutual interests.

I take this opportunity to make the above proposals and earnestly hope for their acceptance.

Translate 2.

Secret Telegrams from Chinese Ambassadors for America and European Countries proposing Peace Terms.

Dr.s Kuo Tai-chi, Wellington Koo and Hu Shih, the Chinese Ambassadors for America and European Countries have sent secret telegrams to the Kumingtang, proposing peace terms as follows:

(1) Preservance of absolute territorial sovereignty.

FM 2
G. 1506/1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 1/39.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Sheet 7.

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

(2) It is better to recognise Manchukuo which does not belong to China Proper and which is the life line of Japan. China is already full-handed with the task of establishing her own territory, and it is therefore better to recognize Manchukuo than to rely upon others to cultivate it.

(3) The prolongation of the war between the two countries will further the sufferrings of the people, and in addition, will be taken advantage of by the Soviet Russia. This fact is already seen by the far sighted men in the world. The Chinese civilization is not adapatable to Communism which Japan also fears as poisonous serpents. To prevent permanent destruction, it is better to give up the communism.

(4) Foreign Settlements are the source of all sins, Even Western intellects advocate their abolition. As Japan now propose it, we should agree to accept. Incidentially extrality is also to be done away with. As to immigration, measures can be drafted to render it accord with our Law and political principles.

(5) The name of the National Government should be allowed to remain, for it involves the important question of international relation.

-

Immediately after the pamphlets were distributed Supt. Conduit, D.O. and D.D.O."C" Division had same sent to the D.C.(Special Branch).

D.D.O."C".

M. L. Gowther
D.S.I.

F. 439 Inst. 12-31.
T.H. 1000-12-31.

Central Misc. 14/39.

Report sent with Anti Communistic pamphlets, handbills or newspapers to Special Branch.					
Where found	Central District	Time found	---	Date	5/1/39
Character of place where found, (industrial, residential, respectable or doubtful neighbourhood).	Business.				
Near School, Factory, Military Camp, Mill etc.	---				
How distributed? (If known).	By aeroplane.				
Nature of Document. (Communist or Anti-Government etc).	Anti Communistic.				
Arrests or not, if so how many?	Nil.				
Class of man arrested? (Student, coolie, mill worker etc.)	Nil.				
Charged under what Section of C.C. Code?	--				

Signed [illegible]

for C. I. etc. i/c. Central Station.

Date 5/1/39

"A"
Central

Misc. 14/39

5/1/39

1

Pamphlets dropped from an aeroplane.

At 10a.m. 5/1/39 a telephone message was received from Inspector Lees stating that an aeroplane flying in a southerly direction over the International Settlement was dropping pamphlets.

Subsequently Inspector White, S.I. Stewart, P.S. Bloor and C.P.C. 3250 brought to the station a number of pamphlets which they found in Central District.

The text of the pamphlets are as follows :-

"

Peace terms put forward for consideration by Ambassadors of the National Government in European and American countries.

Telegram dated 28/12/38

Telegraphic despetches of a confidential nature have just been received by the Kuomintang Government from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Dr. Wellington V.K. Koo and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, France and the United States of America respectively, giving their individual opinions in regard to the terms for a basis for peace negotiations. The essential points contained in these despatches are as follows:-

1/ Insistence on Chinese territorial integrity.

2/ Manchuria, being the life line of another party, is not a part of China Proper, and because of this reason, the

existing regime in Manchuria should be recognized.

3/ The livelihood of the people will be rendered still more precarious should the present state of affairs be allowed to continue. Besides, the U.S.S.R. is only waiting an opportunity to capitalize the present situation at the expense of others. Chinese culture is by no means compatible with the application of Communist doctrines, which in itself is feared even more by the other party. It is rather to China's benefit that she sever relations with that nation once and for all.

4/ The Settlements and Concessions in China are nothing but abysses of evil and they should be done away with without delay. This is also the opinion of many enlightened foreigners. The proposal of the other party in this regard should therefore be accepted. Extraterritoriality should at the same time be abrogated. The question of residence of the nationals of the other party in China, can be solved when the legal and political aspects of the case are satisfactorily cleared up.

5/ The existence of the National Government should be insisted upon since it is the supreme organ of the

country recognized by foreign nations."

Enquiries by the undersigned and C.D.C. 27 ascertained from Inspector White that the plane bore the Japanese insignia on the wing tips.

Pamphlets forwarded to Special Branch for further investigation.

J. W. M. Dockson

D. S. 279

SEN. DET. i/c

January 6, 39.

Handbills dropped from airplane on January 5, 1939.

At about 10 a.m., January 5, 1939, copies of the following two handbills were dropped from an airplane flying over the Settlement:-

(a) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram issued by Mr. Wang Ching Wei advocating peace with Japan. (This telegram is published in the local press of December 31, vide newspaper translation attached)

(b) Handbill containing a copy of a telegram alleged to have been dispatched to the National Government by Chinese ambassadors to European and American countries advocating peace with Japan on terms similar to those set out by Mr. Konoye, ex-Premier of Japan.

(A translation of this handbill is attached).

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
- 6 JAN 1939
(DIVISIONS)

C 6/1

R 4/2

Translation of a handbill copies of which were dropped from an aeroplane flying over the Settlement on the forenoon of January 5, 1939

WANG CHING-WEI'S TELEGRAM TO CENTRAL KUOMINTANG HEADQUARTERS SUGGESTING OPENING OF PEACE NEGOTIATIONS WITH JAPAN (Hwa Mei Chen Pao, Hongkong telegram, December 30)

Mr. Wang Ching-wei has sent the following telegram to the Central Kuomintang Headquarters :-

In April this year, the National Congress issued a manifesto explaining China's war of resistance as follows :-

" Since the Tangku Agreement, we have been forbearing when dealing with Japan, our object being to try by peaceful means to safeguard the provinces in the North and to find a just solution of the question of the Four North-Eastern Provinces. Politically, our minimum desire is to preserve China's sovereign rights and economy, we want mutual benefit and equality."

Following the occurrence of the Lukuochiao Incident in July, 1937, China was compelled to fight a war of resistance. I have now read a statement issued by the Japanese Government on December 22 dealing with fundamentals for a readjustment of Sino-Japanese relations; it contains the following three points :-

(1) GOOD NEIGHBOURS - Japan has no territorial designs on China nor will she demand compensation for military expenses. Japan not only will respect the sovereign rights of China, but she will return her Concessions to China and abolish extraterritoriality so that China may obtain complete independence.

Since the Japanese Government has issued such a statement, we shall be in a position to protect the Northern provinces, recover all territories lost during the operations and preserve China's sovereign rights and administrative integrity by peaceful means. Thus, we may find a reasonable solution of the problem of the Four North-Eastern Provinces according to the manifesto issued by the National Congress.

(2) JOINT ANTI-COMMUNISM - A few years ago, Japan made such a suggestion on many occasions. We did not accept it because we feared that our military and civil affairs might be interfered with. Now the Japanese Government has clearly stated that a Sino-Japanese Anti-Communist Agreement should be signed in the spirit of the Japan-Italo-German Anti-Communist Pact. The object of guarding against Communists is to suppress plots for disturbances by the Communists; it will have no adverse effect upon the relations between China and Soviet Russia. Since the members of the Chinese Communist Party have expressed their willingness to fight for the Three Principles of the People, they should give up their organization and propaganda and abolish their army and subject themselves completely to the law of China. Anything that is done against the Three Principles of th People, the supreme principle for the foundation of the Republic of China, must be suppressed.

(3) ECONOMIC RAPPROCHEMENT - This point has been repeatedly suggested by Japan to China during the

past few years. Now the Japanese Government clearly declares that Japan will respect China's sovereign rights and her administrative integrity and that Japan has no desire to have sole control of economics in China nor has she a desire to request China to restrict the interests of any third Power in China. She desires economic rapprochment on the principles of equality. Therefore, we should accept this suggestion.

After careful consideration, I am of the opinion that the National Government should adopt the above three points as a basis for a sincere exchange of views with the Japanese Government in an effort to restore peace. The statement of the Japanese Government of November 3 modifies the attitude as outlined in the declaration of January 16. If the National Government enters into peace talks on the basis of the foregoing three points, then the door to peace parleys has been opened. The object of China's war of resistance is to secure the independence and existence of the nation. The war has lasted over a year and China's sufferings have been great. If China can end the war by an equitable peace with her existence and independence assured, her object will have been attained. The aforementioned three points should form the basic principles of any peace talk. Careful consideration, however, should be given to the conditions attached to these three points: the withdrawal of all the Japanese forces from China which should be acceptable should be effected quickly and should be made to cover all places. If permission were to be given for the stationing of troops in specially designated areas during the life of the so-called anti-Comintern pact, such areas should be limited only to the vicinity of Inner Mongolia; if done in any other way, it would affect the integrity of China's sovereign and administrative rights. After this China can devote her energy to reconstruction as a modern nation. Careful study should be made to ascertain the causes of rupture in districts bordering on China and Japan and each party should be made aware of its responsibilities. Hereafter, China should adopt friendly relations, while Japan in particular should instruct her people to abandon their traditional thoughts of aggression on China and should adopt an attitude of friendship to China in her educational policy. This will set up the foundations of a permanent peace between the two countries. All of us should strive hard for the welfare of the Orient and should co-operate with other nations for the establishment of a lasting peace and order on the Pacific and in the world. I respectfully make this suggestion for consideration and in the hope that it will be accepted."

Translation of a handbill dropped from an aeroplane on January 5, 1939.

Peace terms put forward for consideration by Ambassadors of the National Government in European and American countries.

Telegram dated 28-12-38.

Telegraphic despatches of a confidential nature have just been received by the Kuomintang Government from Mr. Quo Tai-chi, Dr. Wellington V.K. Koo and Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassadors to the Court of St. James, France and the United States of America respectively, giving their individual opinions in regard to the terms for a basis for peace negotiations. The essential points contained in these despatches are as follows :-

1. Insistence on Chinese teritorial integrity.
2. Manchuria, being the life line of another party, is not a part of China Proper, and because of this reason, the existing regime in Manchuria should be recognized.
3. The livelihood of the people will be rendered still more precarious should the present state of affairs be allowed to continue. Besides, the U.S.S.R. is only waiting for opportunity to capitalise the present situation at the expense of others. Chinese culture is by no means compatible with the application of Communist doctrines, which in itself is feared even more by the other party. It is rather to China's benefit that she sever relations with that nation once and for all.
4. The Settlements and Concessions in China are nothing but abysses of evil and they should be done away with without delay. This is also the opinion of many enlightened foreigners. The proposal of the other party in this regard should therefore be accepted. Extraterritoriality should at the same time be abrogated. The question of residence of the nationals of the other party in China, can be solved when the legal and political aspects of the case are satisfactorily cleared up.

The existence of the National Government should be insisted upon since it is the supreme organ of the country recognized by foreign nations.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. B. D.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date December 28 1938.

Subject Departure of Mr. Waung Ching-wei(汪精衛) from Chungking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Referring to the report which appeared in the Eastern Times of December 23, 1938, enquiries have been made amongst friends and relatives of Mr. Waung Ching-wei in Shanghai as to the real cause of his sudden departure from Chungking.

Mr. Zia Yau(謝耀), one of Mr. Waung's secretaries who is in charge of his personal affairs in Shanghai, gave the following account of the disagreement between Mr. Waung and other political leaders in Chungking especially over the question of making peace with Japan which would appear to have been the cause of the departure of Mr. Waung from Szechuen. According to the informant, Mr. Waung Ching-wei attended an important conference in Chungking about 20 days ago when amongst other things discussed was the necessity of evacuating a portion of the population of Chungking as a precaution against air raids. Mr. Waung, it is alleged, hinted that in view of the sufferings of the people, it might be possible to discuss peace terms with Japan. His proposal was, it is reported, supported by General Ho Ying-ching, Mr. Chang Chun and Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs, but was bitterly criticised by other Kuomintang and Communist leaders. Mr. Waung left the conference much discouraged and rumours were rife since then that extremists of the Communist Party were contemplating an attempt upon his life. The opposition against Mr. Waung grew stronger amongst the radical elements when news reached Chungking of the foreign loans granted by Britain and U.S.A. inflicting a severe blow on the clique advocating peace. Mr. Waung Ching-wei became nervous and confined himself to his house for several days. On Dec. 19 he suddenly left for Kwenming by aeroplane. Mr. Chen Kung Po (陳公博), a trusted follower of Mr. Waung, was summoned by

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 DEC. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek who upon being informed of the departure was greatly shocked. Chen was instructed to proceed to Hanoi to persuade Mr. Waung to return.

It would appear from the latest information at hand that the efforts of Mr. Chen have not met with any success and that he may accompany Mr. Waung to Hongkong and then go abroad.

The secretary further stated that the split between Mr. Waung and other political leaders in Chungking was due to differences of opinion but that this would not affect the war situation.

Mr. Waung has no followers amongst the military leaders with the exception perhaps of General Chang Fa Kwei who is in command of the forces in Kwangtung. It is, however, not likely that Mr. Waung will start any kind of movement in the South nor will he work for the Japanese as a puppet official. As he is in poor health Mr. Waung will probably go abroad for a rest.

It is alleged by certain followers of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek that the Generalissimo has been much embarrassed by the departure of Mr. Waung Ching-wei as at heart he is in agreement with the latter for a cessation of hostilities provided the peace terms are acceptable. At the same time, however, he cannot ignore the strong opposition of the communists because a split amongst the Chinese forces would be inevitable if peace negotiations are entered into with Japan at present. Therefore Generalissimo Chiang has made a statement refuting all peace talks whilst at the same time he is endeavouring to retain Mr. Waung.

Superintendent.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

December 23, 1938. Afternoon Translation.

Eastern Times :-

WAUNG CHING WEI GOING ABROAD

According to unconfirmed reports from foreign sources in Chungking, Mr. Waung Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council and Vice Executive of the Kuomintang, is planning to make a trip abroad. Mr. Waung is at present in Kwenming. The object of his trip has not been made public. Mr. Chen Kung-po (陳公博), Mr. Waung's trusted friend, has been summoned to Chungking from Chengtu and after interviews with important government officials he will proceed to Kwenming to meet Mr. Waung.

The report has attracted much attention among the local Chinese community because it has long been known in Shanghai that a great difference of opinion over political and other problems relating to the war of resistance exists between Mr. Waung and the leaders of the Communist Party.

(Editor's note: According to another report received, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang has been entrusted with certain responsibilities at Yuan Ling( ), Hunan Province. In the past, it has always happened that when Marshal Chang came into power, Mr. Waung would retire, or vice versa).

Sp Br

Comment in due Cam

S.2

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

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G. 15000 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

File: [illegible] S. P. REGISTRY

C.S.C, Special Branch S. P. D.

Date December 24, 1938.

Subject Peace Movement Promoted by Wang Ching Wei and his Group.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

Enquiries made in both Chinese and Japanese circles reveal that a peace movement is in progress behind the scenes under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching Wei through his followers in Hongkong and Shanghai. Dr. Chu Ming Yi, formerly Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan under Mr. Wang, is said to be in charge of the peace campaign in Shanghai. About a fortnight ago Dr. Chu was reported to have received a large sum of money for this purpose from Madame Wang (nee Miss Chen Pi Chiun(陳璧君), a member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang in Hongkong.

Dr. Chu had a secret conference with Mr. Tani, the former Japanese Ambassador-at-Large, last week at the latter's official residence on Route Pichon. It is claimed that during the conference Dr. Chu has informed the Japanese diplomat that Mr. Wang was working for the cause of peace by trying to frustrate with every possible means the co-operation between the Kuomintang and the Communist Party. Mr. Tani is said to have expressed his great satisfaction with the plan and to have promised that his government would assist Mr. Wang to establish a Fascist government in China with Mr. Wang as its leader.

FILE

In this connection an interesting story is being related which is repeated here with reserve. It is claimed that while Mr. Wang Ching Wei was recuperating in Germany following the attempt on his life on November 3, 1935, Mr. Wang had reached a secret understanding with the German leader according to which Germany would assist Mr. Wang to make China a totalitarian state with a view to re-establish a new Chinese Empire. Expecting General Chiang Kai Sh

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

be killed by the Communists during the Sian incident, Mr. Wang hurried back to China only to find the Generalissimo released and returned to increased power and greater popularity with the result that Mr. Wang's plans came to naught.

Mr. Wang Ching Wei's sudden departure from Chungking on a special mission reported yesterday, December 23, considered in the light of the above information would tend to indicate that an open break in their relations has occurred between General Chiang Kai Shek and Mr. Wang over the future policy of China.

Inspector.

D. I. (Special Branch).

FILE

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G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station.

Date December 10, 1938.

Subject Mr. Wang Ching Wei Working for Peace in Shanghai.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

FILE

In spite of Mr. Wang Ching Wei's public opposition to Japan's aggression announced at Chungking on December 7, 1938, it is learned from fairly reliable sources that Mr. Wang and his group are continuing their endeavours to reach some understanding with Japan. Recently Mr. Wang sent one Mr. Ling Po Sheng (林柏生), a trusted subordinate and member of the Legislative Yuan to Shanghai with a view to making connections with local pro-Japanese political agents. It is learned to facilitate his activities a secret organ has been established at the old site of the Chung Hwa Daily News (中華日報), 303 Honan Road. Furthermore, Mr. Ling has bought over two news agencies for Mr. Wang at the price of $4,000.- They are the Hwa Tung News Agency (華東通訊社) and the Hsin Sheng News Agency (新聲通訊社), and they will be utilized for the dissemination of information making receptive the mind of the public for peace.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 12 DEC. 1933

At the same time, Dr. Chu Ming Yi (褚民誼), formerly secretary-general of the Executive Yuan under Mr. Wang, has been working on the establishment of a new society which would propagate Mr. Wang's political views, advocating the necessity of reaching a peaceful settlement with Japan. Preparations for the founding of such a society had been made at the Sino-French Technical Institute (中法工學院) of which Dr. Chu is the president. It is now contemplated to establish the society, which will be called the "Tsin She" (潯社) or the "Nan Tsin Society" (南潯同鄉会), somewhere in the vicinity of Jinkee and Szechuen Roads.

During November, Dr. Chu Ming Yi paid several visits to Mr. Tani, Ambassador-at-Large in China, through the introduction of Mr. Wen Tsung Yao, the President of the

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G. 15000-1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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.....Station,

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Date.....19

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government.

The aim of Mr. Wang's secret organs in Shanghai is claimed to be to create a receptive atmosphere in the Chinese public mind for peace and at the same time to watch the activities of the Blue Shirts and the Communists. Mr. Wang is now having the support of the Political Science Group, the C.C.Group and his own Re-organization Group, all of which advocate peace, but as they have no military power, their influence at Chungking is rather weak.

E. Pepp
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

Comm
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

DBP
7/2

F.A. to D.C. (Sp br.)

FM. 2
G. 55M 1 38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch. Station

Date November 23, 1938.

Subject Activities of Peace Agents in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned from a fairly reliable source that in spite of the National Government's determination to resist Japan until final victory was achieved and in spite of General Chiang Kai Shek's declaration not to compromise with Japan under any circumstances, attempts are still being made secretly in support of a peace movement in Shanghai. It was revealed that towards the end of October, 1938, one Mr. Peng Hsueh Pei (彭學沛) until recently vice-Minister of Interior and a leading member of the Re-organizationist Group, was recently in Shanghai and conferred secretly with Dr. Chu Ming Yi (褚民誼) who is said to be Mr. Wang Ching Wei's unofficial representative in Shanghai, concerning the steps to be taken in realizing the plan for peace negotiations with Japan. While in town, Mr. Peng used the offices of the Chung Hwa Daily News (中華日報), 303 Honan Road, as his communication address but stayed in a secret place. He had a secret conference with Mr. Wen Tsung Yao, President of the Legislative Yuan of the Reformed Government at Dr. Chu's residence at 1195 Rue Lafayette, where it was decided that the Reformed Government will endeavour to obtain the co-operation of the Japanese Government for a plan, which would make Mr. Wang the new leader of the National Government in place of General Chiang, who would be asked to resign in order to remove the obstacles of peace. It was also decided to distribute large sums of money with the purpose to buying over some leading Chinese newspapers so as to create an atmosphere favourable to the peace movement. After having completed these arrangements, Mr. Peng returned to Chungking at the beginning of November travelling via Indo-China.

SHANGHAI 23 NOV 1938 Commission

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.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date 19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

It was further learned that the Japanese are organizing a so-called "Peoples Peace Society of China" (中華人民和平會) under the leadership of a Mr. Tsai Tseng Jen (蔡誠仁), a Formosan politician, formerly serving under General Chen Chiung Ming (陳[illegible]), former leader of the anti-Kuomintang Army in Kwangtung. The temporary office of the society is located at Room 521, Hardoon Building, 233 Nanking Road.

Inspector

D.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 55M 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch, Shanghai

Date November 3, 1938.

S. P. REGISTRY
No. S. P. D.
Date

Subject Chinese Groups Seeking Peace.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Pa.p.

It is learned from a fairly well informed source that the loss of Canton is part of the scheme of the Political Science Group (政學系) and the Re-organization Group(改組派). Both of these groups never supported whole-heartedly the idea of armed resistance against Japan and always advocated a policy of friendship and understanding with Japan. Moreover, they have worked for peace with Japan ever since the outbreak of the hostilities.

The Political Science Group is reported to be under the leadership of General Chang Chun (張[illegible]), formerly Foreign Minister and now Director of General Chiang's Military Headquarters in Szechuen. The other government leaders in this group are General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, Mr. Ong Wen Hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, General Wu Teh Chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, General Yu Han Mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung, General Hsiung Hsi Hui, Chairman of the Kiangsi Provincial Government, General Chen Yi, Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government, and many others.

The Re-organization Group is under the leadership of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, who for the sake of political expediency, joined hands with the other group.

The present defensive war of China opened the road for other political groups, especially it enabled the Communist Party to co-operate with the Kuomintang Government and thereby dealt a heavy blow to the influence and stability of the Political Science Group, whose policy is to co-operate with Japan.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

- 2 -

File No......

.....*Station,*

Date *19*

Subject.....

Made by.....*Forwarded by*.....

It is further learned that an autonomous regime in South China will be established shortly. In this connection, it is learned that Mr. Hsu Siu Tsih(許修直), Minister of Justice of the Reformed Government, left for Canton to make the necessary preparations for the setting up of the new regime in conjunction with Mr. K. Midzusawa, the Japanese Consul-General there.

E. Pobla
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8986(c)/H(2)

SUBJECT:

Activities of T. V. Soong's clique in "1937" Sino-Japanese Hostilities

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F. 207A
500-9-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

October 3, 19 39

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- Mr. T.V. Soong to be Minister of Finance.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILED

FM. 2
G. 15000 1 38

CONFIDENTIAL File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

Station, S.2 Special Branch. xxxxx

Date 19 October 3, 39.

Subject Mr. T.V. Soong to be Minister of Finance.

Made by Forwarded by

Rumours have been prevalent during the past two days especially among the banking circles that Mr. T.V. Soong will be appointed Minister of Finance. This has resulted inaa slight advance in the value of the Chinese dollar. Whilst no confirmation can be obtained regarding this appointment in Shanghai, information has been received from one of his former secretaries that the mission of the ex-Minister of Finance to Chungking is to discuss the situation in China as the result of the European crisis.

It is alleged that Soviet Russia is advising China through Mr. Sun Fo to cease hostilities against Japan and to enter into negotiations for the conclusion of a Five-Power Non-Aggression Pact (Germany, Russia, Italy Japan and China). Mr. T.V. Soong is said to have opposed the conclusion of peace with Japan which will interfere with the independence of China and which will also impair her relations with Great Britain and America.

It is reported that Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Ministe of Foreign Affairs, is in favour of effecting immediate peace with Japan in order to frustrate the efforts of Waung Ching Wei in forming a Central Government in opposition to Chungking.

Certified true copy.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 3 1939.

Subject Mr. T.V. Soong to be Minister of Finance.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

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It is reported that Dr. Wang Chung Hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in favour of effecting immediate peace with Japan in order to frustrate the efforts of Waung Ching Wei in forming a Central Government in opposition to Chungking.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Thos Robertson

CONFIDENTIAL

to Sd C. G

SHANGHAI 3 OCT. 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 26 19 39.

Subject Alleged reasons for the departure of T.V.Soong from Hongkong to Chungking.

Made by. Forwarded by.

Referring to the recent departure of Mr. T.V.Soong for Chungking, there are many speculations for the reason why this distinguished financier visited the capital during the present European crisis.

Information has been received that Mr. Soong has been called to the capital to participate in an important conference regarding the policy which the Government should adopt in the present European war. It is alleged that Sun Fo who is now in Moscow, has reported to Chungking that Soviet Russia will give all her assistance to China on condition that China break all relations with Britain, France and U.S.A. It is said that T.V. Soong does not approve of Sun Fo's suggestion and strongly advises the Government to adhere to its original policy of maintaining friendly relations with Britain, France and U.S.A. and continue the resistance against Japan.

Thos Robertson

E.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI 26 SEPT 1939 POLICE OFFICE

FORM NO. 3
G. 05M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 18 1939.

Subject (in full) Departure of Mr. T.V.Soong for Chungking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from a reliable source, Mr. T.V.Soong left Hongkong for Chungking by aeroplane on August 15 to receive instructions probably on his mission abroad. Mr. T.W. Kwok, Secretary to the National Economic Council who is in Shanghai, will leave soon for Hongkong in order to join Mr. Soong on his return from Chungking.

Commissioner of Police
Shanghai
Thos Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

E

FILE

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commissioner of Police

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date July 27 1939.

Subject. Mr. T.V. Soong rumoured as Minister of Finance.

Made by. and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received from a close follower of Mr. T.V. Soong, it is not likely that Mr. Soong, who is still in Hongkong, will take up the post of Minister of Finance and serve under Dr. H.H. Kung, President of the Executive Yuan.

It may be correct that Mr. Soong has been offered this position, but the usual reply to the Government is that he would be more useful to give advice and assistance in his private capacity.

It will be remembered that Mr. T.V.Soong was during 1932/1933 Acting President of the Executive Yuan and that he resigned in favour of his brother-in-law Dr. H.H. Kung.

It is believed that Mr. Soong will proceed soon to the U.S.A. if the object of his mission (to secure loans) is approved by the Chungking Government.

SHANGHAI MB 28 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Commissioner of Police

Thos Roberts

U.S.C.C.

FILE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

T. V. Soong Rumoured As Minister Of Finance

Persistent But Unconfirmed Reports Indicate That Chairman Of Bank Of China Directorate May Assume Command Of China's Finances

Rumours have gained wide currency in local Chinese circles to the effect that the appointment of Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank of China, to the post of Chinese Minister of Finance, was only a matter of time, it was reliably reported yesterday.

Mr. Soong was previously reported to have left Hongkong for London, allegedly on an important Chinese Government mission. It was then alleged that Mr. Soong had been instructed to cement closer contacts with London financial circles, to discuss measures for bringing economic pressure upon Japan, and to hold discussions on further measures for the stabilisation of China's national currency, and for the strengthening of China's international credit position.

However, latest reports to hand stated that Mr. Soong was still in Hongkong, but information emanating from circles close to him in Hongkong neither denied nor confirmed the reported Chinese Government economic mission to London.

Local Chinese circles were inclined to believe that if such an economic mission to London was contemplated, Mr. Soong was not likely to head it, it being generally felt that his presence in China is indispensable for purposes of consultations from time to time.

. fact, it was stated in these same circles, the appointment of Mr. Soong to the post of Finance Minister had been widely rumoured for months back. If the rumoured appointment should materialise, they stated, it would relieve Dr. H. H. Kung, the present Finance Minister, from heavy pressure of official duties, in view of the fact that Dr. Kung is holding the concurrent post of President of the Executive Yuan, a position equivalent to that of premier in foreign countries.

Has Big Following

More than anyone else in China, Mr. Soong commands a large following among Chinese and business financial circles in the country, and moreover, he also enjoys the great confidence of large sections of influential foreign circles both in China and abroad, these circles pointed out.

In view of the valuable experience and his other qualities, Mr. Soong has long been called a "financial wizard" in China. His appointment to the post of Finance Minister was regarded as not improbable in these same circles, especially, it was pointed out, when the present complicated financial problems in China demands close collaboration with responsible British and American financial circles and calls for astute statesmanship, these circles stated.

Official confirmation of the rumours of the impending appointment of Mr. Soong to the new post was still lacking in local Chinese circles, although reports to hand stated that Mr. Soong is scheduled to be appointed to an "important post," which appeared to have caused the present speculations, it was stated.

FM. 2
G. 15000 1 38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.
Date

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date April 12 1939

Subject Mr. T.V. Soong postpones departure from Hongkong owing to sudden change of attitude by Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported from a reliable source that Mr. T.V.Soong has postponed his departure from Hongkong for the U.S.A. owing to the recent change of attitude on the part of Mr. Wang Ching Wei.

Mr. Soong, it is learnt, has been instructed to do his utmost to prevent Mr. Wang Ching Wei from taking up any position with the Japanese.

It is also reported that Mr. T.V.Soong has offered his Shanghai residence at 501 Route Herve de Sieyes to the French Ambassador, Monsieur Henri Cosme, but the latter has not yet decided whether or not to take it up.

E.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
13 APR. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

Commr
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC/SB

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M 1 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. P. REGISTRY

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 23 1939.

Subject (in full) Return of Mr. T.V.Soong, Tu Yueh Sung and Wang Hsiao Lai to Hongkong.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information from Mr. Chen Yoong, Mr. T.V.Soong accompanied by Tu Yueh Sung and Wang Hsiao Lai has returned to Hongkong. It is alleged that Tu Yueh Sung has summoned a number of his former followers to Hongkong and warned them against participating in the gambling enterprises in Shanghai.

Asked as to whether Madame Chiang Kai Shek is visiting Hongkong, the informer states if the report is correct Madame Chiang is going there to consult her brother Mr. T.V.Soong about the floatation of American loans to China and it is most probable Mr. T.V.Soong will leave for the United States.

FILE

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 MAR 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

P.A. to D.C. Sp. Br.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S. 5, Special Branch, ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date Jan. 19, 1939.

Subject Attempt on the life of Ling Pah-sun.

Made by and Forwarded by D. S. McKeown.

With reference to the attached translation of a telegraphic report on the attempted assassination of Ling Pah-sun (林柏生) at Hongkong on January 17, enquiries made by C.A. Loh Sih-kya amongst local Chinese journalists show that the cause is due to his activities in propagating Wang Ching-wei's peace movement. It was Ling Pah-sun who sent copies of Wang Ching-wei's peace movement telegrams to Chinese press for publication.

Prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities, Ling Pah-sun used to be publisher of the "Chung Hwa Jih Pao" ("Central China Daily News" 中華日報), a Chinese language daily, with offices at No. 303 Honan Road. This paper suspended publication on November 29, 1937, after the withdrawal of Chinese forces from Shanghai. Afterwards, he went to Hongkong where he worked as Managing-Director of the "Nan Hwa Jih Pao" ("South China Daily News" 南華日報) in the interests of Wang Ching-wei.

Prior to Wang Ching-wei's peace movement, Ling Pah-sun was a member of the Legislative Yuan but was dismissed from this post soon after Wang Ching-wei's flight from Chungking to Hanoi.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
20 JAN. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Comms
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
D. C.

D. S.

D. C. (Special Branch).

Ta Kei Pao and other local newspapers (Hongkong telegram) :-

Attack on Wang's Follower in Hongkong

Ling Pah-sen (林柏生), managing director of the "Nan Hwa Jih Pao" (南華日報) in Hongkong, an official organ of Wang Ching-wei, whilst walking on the streets on January 17, was attacked by two Chinese, one carrying an iron hook and the other a hammer. He was seriously injured and is at present undergoing treatment in hospital. One of the assailants was arrested on the spot, but the other made good his escape.

It is said that the Hongkong Police are paying much attention to this affair.

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8986(c)/A(3)

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937.

Activities of Pro-Wang Ching Wei Cliques

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Desertion of Wang Ching Wei by 1) Chen Kung-pok	Sp. Br. Regy	D 8986(c)/A(1)
2) Kao Chung-wu & 3) Tao Hsi-sen		
Report of 27-10-39, by Dr Pan Lien-pik		
re "Armed Units in Western		
District O.O.L." Transferred to	-"-	D [illegible]
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F. 207A
G. 1M-4-40

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.
September 30, 40

To. Secretary & Commissioner General,

S. M. C.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 8986(C)/A(3).

Subject :- Recruiting of Special Service Agents in the Settlement.

Enclosures Copy of a Police report.
For information . No action required.

FILE

46

S. 1 Special Branch

September 28, 1940.

Recruiting of Special Service Agents in the Settlement

At noon on September 26, a Chinese aged about 30, short and small build, and dressed in foreign style appeared in the Doo Tsung Koh (蕃春閣) Tea Shop, 462 Chekiang Road. He claimed to come from a "Wang Ching-wei organ" on Yenping Road, O.O.L. He intimated to the loafers then in the tea shop that the "organ" was recruiting new members, and invited those people to join the organization. He informed them that new members would receive $40 a month and boarding and lodging, but would not be allowed to leave the premises, whereupon twenty-four of those loafers left the tea shop with their informant.

It has also been learned that some 40 loafers were recruited on September 27, from the vicinity of Canton, Pakhoi and Swatow Roads.

According to the information received these people will either be incorporated in a unit of the Peace & National Salvation Army under one Ting Sih San (丁錫山) or employed as special service agents.

Certified true copy.

J. F. Howell

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. D.

G. 40M-1-40

CCH

S. 1. Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 28, 40.

Subject Recruiting of Special Service Agents in the Settlement.

Made by D. I. Kao Yen Yen Forwarded by D. I. Crawford.

At noon on September 26, a Chinese aged about 30, short and small build, and dressed in foreign style appeared in the Loo Tsung Koh (蘿春閣) Tea Shop, 462 Chekiang Road. He claimed to come from a "Wang Ching-wei organ" on Yenping Road, O.C.L. He intimated to the loafers then in the tea shop that the "organ" was recruiting new members, and invited those people to join the organization. He informed them that new members would receive $40 a month and boarding and lodging, but would not not be allowed to leave the premises, whereupon twenty-four of those loafers left the tea shop with their informant.

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According to the information received these people will either be incorporated in a unit of the Peace & National Salvation Army under one Ting Sih San (丁錫山) or employed as special service agents.

Kao Yen Yen

D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

S&CG

30 SEPT. 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

September 28, 40.

Recruiting of Special Service Agents in the Settlement.

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It has also been learned that some 40 loafers were recruited on September 27 from the vicinity of Canton, Fakhoi and Swatow Roads.

According to the information received these people will either be incorporated in a unit of the Peace & National Salvation Army under one Ting Sih San ([illegible]) or employed as special service agents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
29 SEPT. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

SECRET

September 28, 40.

Recruiting of Special Service Agents in the Settlement.

At noon on September 26, a Chinese aged about 30, short and small build, and dressed in foreign style appeared in the Loo Tsung Koh (曾春閣) Tea Shop, 462 Chekiang Road. He claimed to come from a "Wang Ching-wei organ" on Yenping Road, [illegible]. He intimated to the loafers then in the tea shop that the "organ" was recruiting new members, and invited those people to join the organization. He informed them that new members would received $40 a month and boarding and lodging, but would not not be allowed to leave the premises, whereupon twenty-four of those loafers left the tea shop with their informant.

It has also been learned that some 40 loafers were recruited on September 27 from the vicinity of Canton, Pakhoi and Swatow Roads.

According to the information received these people will either be incorporated in a unit of the Peace & National Salvation Army under one Ting Sih San (丁錫山) or employed as special service agents.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
1940
CHINE BRANCH

FILE

cfp.

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date May 14, 1940.

Subject Reported Arrest of Two Bodyguards of Wang Ching Wei.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih, *Forwarded by* D.I. Crawford.

With reference to the attached newspaper cutting dated May 11, 1940, regarding the arrest of two bodyguards of Mr. Wang Ching Wei, extensive enquiries have been instituted and the following facts ascertained.

The two arrested officers are Meng Chi Wei (滿其蔚) and Dung Pah Nyoeh (鄧伯玉), attached to Wang Ching Wei's bodyguards corps as vice-commander and secretary respectively. As they were not on good terms with their commander Hoong Tsung (洪振), Dung Pah Nyoeh submitted a report to the Military Affairs Commission of the New Central Government accusing him of corrupt practice. Subsequently Yih Boong (葉蓬), a member of the Military Affairs Commission, instructed Loo Ying (盧英), Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, to conduct confidential inquiries regarding the allegations. As a result of enquiries made by Loo Ying's representative in Nanking, Meng Chi Wei and Dung Pah Nyoeh were placed under arrest on suspicion of being guilty of false accusation. They were flown to Shanghai on May 7, 1940, and after lengthy questioning by the detectives of the S.C.G.P.B., Meng Chi Wei was released on May 8 due to lack of evidence whilst Dung Pah Nyoeh is still detained pending further enquiries.

The bodyguards corps in question is said to be originally formed by Loo Ying, Commissioner of S.C.G.P.B.

Pan Lien-pih
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr. of P...
Sir:
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

15 MAY 1940
COMMISSIONER'S O.F.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

MAY

Bodyguards of Mr. Wang Arrested

Two Men Believed to Have Chungking Connections

On suspicion that they have been giving intelligence reports to the Chinese government at Chungking, two leaders of the bodyguards of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, head of the new régime at Nanking, have been arrested in Shanghai and are being questioned by the Chinese police of the Shanghai Special Municipality, Chinese reports state.

The arrested men are Meng Chi-wei, described as the vice-commander of Mr. Wang's bodyguards, and Teng Beh-yu, secretary of the bodyguards. They were placed under arrest by the Chinese police in Shanghai four days ago after they had alighted from a train arriving from Nanking.

The reports do not mention as to whether or not they were arrested at the request of Mr. Wang himself, but it is stated that the fate of the two arrested officers will depend on instructions from Mr. Wang. Just why they were arrested remains a mystery, but it is alleged that they may be affiliated with the military authorities in Chungking, doing intelligence or other work.

F. 207A
G. 1000 10 39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

March 19, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D.8988(C)/A(3).

Subject :- Political significance seen in the arrival of Cheng Kung Po in Shanghai.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

File No. D.8083 (C) A(3).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch. ~~xxxxxx~~ Station.

REPORT

Date March 15, 1940.

Subject. Political significance seen in the arrival of Chang Kung Po in Shanghai.

Made by ..... *Forwarded by* .....

Information has been received from a reliable source that Mr. Chen Kung Po (陳公博), ex-Minister of Industry and a former adherent of Wang Ching Wei, has arrived in Shanghai with his wife and is staying in the house of Ho Ping Yi (何炳[illegible]), former Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, in ~~the~~ Rue Frelupt, French Concession.

It will be remembered that although Chen Kung Po deserted from the government service at Chungking simultaneously with Wang Ching Wei on December 19, 1938, yet he hesitated to join the latter in the peace movement and remained all the time in Hongkong awaiting developments. He did not make up his mind until recently when seeing the likelihood of the success of Wang Ching Wei in the formation of the new Central Government, he accepted the invitation of the leader to come to Shanghai.

Chen Kung Po had a distinguished career in the past with the Nationalist Government and his timely arrival in Shanghai is considered important by most of Wang Ching Wei's followers. It is alleged that whilst in Hongkong, numerous attempts were made by Chungking agents to win him over.

It is also reported that Wang Ching Wei has met Chen Kung Po and as a result has decided to leave for Nanking by the end of this month.

Chen is a native of Canton born in 1890 and a returned student from the U.S.A.

J. F. Lovell

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S B REGISTRY
File No. 8881/0/[illegible]

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE. N. S. B. D.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 15 1940.

Subject Political significance seen in the arrival of Chen Kung Po in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from a reliable source that Dr. Chen Kung Po(陳公博), ex-Minister of Industry and a former adherent of Wang Ching Wei, has arrived in Shanghai with his wife and is staying in the house of Ho Ping Yi(何炳賢), former Director of the Bureau of Foreign Trade, in Rue Frelupt, French Concession

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It is also reported that Wang Ching Wei has met Chen Kung Po and as a result has decided to leave for Nanking by the end of this month.

Chen is a native of Canton born in 1890 and a returned student from the U.S.A.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Sent 18/3

S & C G
E. 2

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 MAR 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED FOR
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE / /

CONFIDENTIAL

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No. 8986(P)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch 7 3 40

REPORT

Date March 6 1940.

Subject Rumoured resignation of Wong Keh Min, Chief of the Provisional Government in Peiping.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The report which appeared in the China Press and Chinese newspapers regarding the resignation of Wong Keh Min cannot be confirmed. According to information from pro-Japanese sources Wong Keh Min has now agreed to the abolition of the Provisional Government on condition that his administrative rights in the North will not be affected through the change to a Political Council after the successful establishment of the Wang Ching Wei Government in the South. The compromise made by Wong Keh Min was the result of mediation by Yang Yu Sung(楊毓聲), the son-in-law of the late Yuan Shih Kai who recently flew to Peiping to negotiate on behalf of Wang Ching Wei.

FILE

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

7 3 40

FEB 23 1940

Resignation Of Wang Keh-min Rumored In North

(Havas)

TIENTSIN, Feb. 22.—It is rumored that Mr. Wang Keh-min, chairman of the "Provisional Government," has rendered his resignation.

It is said that he is refusing to take the post of chairman of the planned "North China Political Council."

Wang Yi-tang and Chi Hsueh-yuan, respectively "Minister of the Interior" and "Minister of Public Welfare" in the "Provisional Government," are reported to be both aiming at the post.

February 27, 1940. Morning Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao of February 26 :-

SPLIT BETWEEN WANG CHING-WEI AND WANG KEH-MIN

According to information from reliable sources, the split between Wang Ching-wei and Wang Keh-min is growing acute. Although the situation has not yet developed into an open conflict, it is believed that this underhand struggle will become public one day, and it is probable that an order recently issued by Wang Keh-min for the arrest of an important member of Wang Ching-wei's clique named Li (李) may prove to be the fuse to a conflict between Wang Ching-wei and Wang Keh-min.

It is said that Wang Ching-wei has always maintained an attitude of dissatisfaction towards the Provisional Government in North China, but he can do nothing further due to the Japanese support at the back of Wang Keh-min. In the pact concluded between Wang Ching-wei and Japan, the Japanese have made every endeavour to bolster up Wang Keh-min's position in such a manner as to make the North China regime independent from restrictions by the future puppet regime. Of course, it is impossible for Wang Ching-wei to raise any objection, but he has already viewed the actions of Wang Keh-min in North China as the sole obstacle to his new regime. Superficially he maintains friendly relations with Wang Keh-min, but in his heart he will not be satisfied until he has succeeded in ousting Wang Keh-min.

It is reported that about three months ago Wang Ching-wei detailed the son of one of his close followers named Li to join the North China puppet regime, in which Li succeeded in securing an important post with the Finance Department. Wang Ching-wei handed over $200,000 to his man as expenses to facilitate him in obtaining an accurate account of the financial position of the North China puppet regime and also to conduct surreptitiously an anti-Wang Keh-min movement, thereby undermining Wang Keh-min's position in North China.

It is said that Li was quite successful in his underhand activities, but before long Wang Keh-min knew about the affair and issued an order for the arrest of Li. Fortunately for Li, he knew of his impending danger and succeeded in making good his escape to Shanghai.

This secret information is not disclosed by either Wang Ching-wei or Wang Keh-min, but it is recalled by certain quarters that the sudden return to Peiping of Wang Keh-min, who had flown to Shanghai to participate in the Shanghai Conference held by Wang Ching-wei, might be connected with this affair.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

File No. D.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 31 1940.

Subject Fear of split amongst Wang Ching Wei's adherents.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received, Kao Chung Wu(高宗武) and Tao Hsi Sung(陶希聖), two principal adherents of Wang Ching Wei who are reported to be in Hongkong after deserting their leader and denouncing him in the press, have received a huge sum of money from Chungking and are preparing to go abroad probably U.S.A.

It is also alleged from information from the same source that Ting Muh Chun(丁默邨), the Chief of Secret Service of Wang's clique, has received instructions to watch closely the movements of Wang's followers in Shanghai in order to prevent them from being bought over by Chungking. Agents who have been entrusted with the work of detecting the activities of Chungking men are reported to have been warned to turn their efforts energetically to the reporting of their own men.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE / /

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. ...

S.2 Special Branch ~~Sxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date December 9 1939.

Subject Alleged entry of pro-Wang Ching Wei Army into Fokien.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The alleged success attained by forces under General Huang Ta Wei appears to be very doubtful and cannot be confirmed. General Huang, who was formerly a follower of the late Marshal Li Yuen Hung, was in Shanghai about three months ago. He interviewed certain ex-generals of Hupeh and was given passage to go to Hongkong. How this General collected an army strong enough to attack Fokien within a short period seems to be a mystery and the places mentioned to have been captured are located in the vicinity of Swatow in Kwangtung Province, their fall to pro-Japanese forces, even it is correct, will appear to have no important bearing on the Fokien situation.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

G. 40M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 20 1939.

Subject. Activities of General Huang Ta Wei in Kwangtung.

Made by ..... and ..... Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The entry of General Huang Ta Wei(黄大偉) into the "peace talking" group of Wang Ching Wei at Canton will have no important bearing on the political or military situation. General Huang was a military officer and formerly served under President Li Yuen Hung (deceased). He is not in command of any troops and his appointment as Commander of the 1st Army Corps is ridiculed by government officials in Hongkong.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.1, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date November 2, 1939.

Subject. Pro-Wang Ching Wei elements - circular letters to local trade associations.

Made by L.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by [illegible]

During October, 1939 the various local trade associations, including the Bankers' Association, 39 Hongkong Road; the Native Bankers' Association, 276 Ningpo Road, and the Rice Shop Owners' Association, No.52, Lane 153, Shanhaikwan Road, were in receipt of copies of a circular letter purporting to have been signed by the following five prominent pro-Wang Ching Wei elements:-

Tseu Fuh Hai (周佛海), a veteran Kuomintang member.

Chu Ping Kyi (褚民誼), Secretary to Wang Ching Wei.

Dau Hsi Sung (陶希聖), Director of the Publicity of the New Kuomintang formed under Wang Ching Wei.

Lei Sze Ping (梅思平), Director of the Organization Department of the New Kuomintang formed under Wang Ching Wei.

Ting Fuh Tsung ([illegible]), Director of the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army.

The letter announces that China threw herself into the war with Japan two years ago in order to maintain the existence of the nation. However, while hostilities were proceeding, communists came to usurp the government administration and the situation took a sharp turn for the worse so that all hope for victory has now been lost. Meanwhile Japan has put forth terms for peace and it is

The Robinson

E. Am. C.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 3-NOV 1939

G. 90M 1 39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

D.O. - A + B

the ~~the~~ opinion of the persons who sign the letter that China should settle the issue with Japan forthwith if the terms suggested by the latter do not infringe the sovereignty of the country. Appeals for peace, the letter continues, were first made six months ago and with the exception of the communists almost all the people agreed to end the hostilities under an honourable peace. The letter concludes by requesting the recipients to pledge support to the peace movement and to openly announce their stand in this connection as now, it is alleged, is the opportune hour for such action.

[signature]
D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Section 1, Special Br. Station

REPORT

Date October 29, 1939.

Subject. Dinner party at Wang Ching Wei's residence.

Made by D.I. Pan Lien Pih Forwarded by.

Between 6.30 p.m. and 8 p.m. on October 27, 1939, Messrs. Yu Ya Ching, Chinese Councillor of S.M.C., Chu Ming Nyi(褚民誼), General Secretary to Wang Ching Wei, Fu Siao En, "Mayor of Shanghai," and some 20 other Chinese and Japanese, visited No. 570 Rue Frelupt, French Concession, residence of Wang Ching Wei. It is reported that Mayor Fu Siao-en gave a dinner party there. Wang Ching Wei, however, was not seen to attend.

The following motor cars were observed approaching and leaving the premises between the above stated times:-

M/Car Lic. No.		868	- owner Yu Zung Un(虞順恩), son of Yu Ya Ching, 702 Haining Rd.
"	"	3386	- owner Zau Tsung Ngoh(趙尊嶽), 154 Nanyang Road.
"	"	8741	- Wong Sao Fu(王少甫), No. 121, Lane 1032 Yu Yuen Road.
"	"	10283	- Yangtsze Motors - Broadway Mansions "A".
"	"	11604)- 11729)-	Sung Pao Yuen (孫宝元), Zung S Ming (陳斯民) - Names used by Chu Ming Nyi, 408 Avenue du Roi Albert.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 31 OCT 1939

Pan Lien-pih

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

REPORT

S.2 Special Branch

File No.

Date. October 3, 1939.

Subject Chen Kwong Chung(陳克宗), former prominent City Government official, joins Waung Ching Wei's Group.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Chen Kwong Chung, former Chief of the 1st Department of the Police Bureau Headquarters (Wu Te Chen's regime), who together with Chiang Oo Chong(蒋和坤), was arrested in his office in the building of the Bank of Canton, Kiangse Road, on 9-6-39 and who was released on 1-7-39 after being examined by the Japanese Gendarmes on a charge of being associated with Chinese guerillas, is reported to have joined Waung Ching Wei's group and become a member of the Committee of the Central Tangpu. It is said that whilst under detention on the North side of the Soochow Creek, Chen signed an undertaking to sever his connection with the Chungking Government and to devote his services to the new regime.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DC Crime
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
OCT 1939
(CRIME BRANCH)

CONFIDENTIAL

G. 90M-1-39
HSM

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8996

Section 1, Special Branch

REPORT

Date Sept. 15, 1939.

Subject: Members of the Wang Ching Wei Clique alleged to be perpetrating assassinations.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by R. W. Mac Cutie D.C.

(Vide Special Branch report dated 12/9/39)

DC Crime Information

In an anonymous letter received by the Municipal Police on September 8, 1939, several members of the Wang Ching Wei Clique are alleged to be engaged in perpetrating assassinations.

The persons mentioned have joined the Wang Ching Wei Clique and participated in the so-called "6th National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang" (國民党第六屆中央執委会) held on August 28, 1939, at No.31 Lane 1136 Yu Yuen Road. There is no information, however, that they are concerned in assassinations.

Brief particulars of the persons mentioned in the anonymous letter are given hereunder :-

(1) a. Wang Hsiang Kuo (黄香谷)

Born at Sungkiang, Kiangsu, about 1904. Committee member of the French Concession Branch of the local Kuomintang and of the Shanghai 2nd Special District Citizens' Federation, between 1928 and 1937. Was chief of the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters from 1931 to the end of 1937, and participated in the activities of national salvation bodies between 1936 and 1937.

Recently joined the Wang Ching Wei Clique. Will be made Chief of the Organization Department of a local Kuomintang Headquarters to be established in the Western District, O.O.L., by the Wang Ching Wei Clique.

C.P.
D.C. (Dwo)
Information.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
16 SEPT 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

18/9

b. Waung Mei Yung (汪眉云)

Born in Kiangsu about 1909. A lawyer by profession. Headmaster of the Pootung Middle School, 13 Route Doumer. Recently appointed committee member of the Central Kuomintang organized by the Wang Ching Wei Clique.

Was member of Shanghai Citizens' Rent Reduction and Exemption Movement Committee (251 Chefoo Road), 1932; member of Special Committee appointed by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association to study the Yangkingpang Regulations, 1935; member of committee of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, 1935 - 1939; committee member of the 38th Branch of the 1st Special District Citizens' Federation (Woosung Road), 1935 - 1936; member of Smuggling Prevention Society of Shanghai Various Circles (anti-Japanese), 1936; promoter of the Shanghai Vocational Circles Association to Save the Nation, 1937; committee member of the Shanghai Various Circles Enemy Resisting and Chinese Troops Support Committee (anti-Japanese), 1937. Was secretary to the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters (defunct) up to the time of the outbreak of the local Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937.

c. Tseu Fee Zung (周裴成)

Principal of Hwa Tung (華東) Girls'

Middle School, 462 Avenue Joffre.

Formerly he was "school superintendent" of the Bureau of Education of the defunct Shanghai City Government. During February, 1939, he was reported to have been appointed member of the Education Mission for Shanghai of the National Government. Prior to the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai at the end of 1937, Tseu was a member of the Standing Committee of the Nantao Branch of the local Kuomintang.

(2) Tsai Hong Dien (蔡洪田)

Born at Pootung about 1899. A follower of Tu Yueh Sung. Recently he joined the Wang Ching Wei Clique and, according to information received, he will be made thechief of a local Kuomintang Headquarters to be established in the Western District, O.O.L. by the Wang Ching Wei Clique.

He was member of the Executive Committee of the Shanghai 2nd Special District Kuomintang (French Concession) between 1928 and 1933; Candidate committee member of local Kuomintang Headquarters, 1933; member of the Executive Committee of local Kuomintang Headquarters, 1935. In 1937, he was Chief Secretary to the local Kuomintang Headquarters. At the same time, he was employed as a teacher in the Ming Lih

(民立) Girls' School and the Dan Kung (大公) Vocational Middle School, both of which were then located in Nantao.

(3) Tsang Ying Tsung (張瀛漕)

He was a communist prior to 1927 but later joined the Kuomintang and was made Chief of the Investigation Section of the local Kuomintang Headquarters (defunct). Recently joined the Wang Ching Wei Clique and will be made the chief secretary to a local Kuomintang Headquarters to be established in the Western District, C.O.L., by the Wang Ching Wei Clique.

He is at present residing somewhere in Yu Yuen Road, C.O.L..

(4) a. Voong In Sien (馮一先)

Born at Nanwei, Pootung, about 1899. Was a committee member of the 6th District (Western Shanghai) Kuomintang Branch from 1930 up to the end of 1937.

Chairman of the Chinese Private Schools' Association, 1, Lane 298 Weihaiwei Road, and headmaster of the Shanghai Evening Middle School at the same address, up to the present.

b. Koo Chi Wu (顧繼武)

Headmaster of Tsing Nien (Youth) (青年) Middle School, 8/34 Route Vallon.

Was educated at the Chi Chi University, Kiangwan Road. Committee member of University Students Federation, 1933; member of the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 5 -

Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Board of Management of Shanghai Middle School Teachers and Staff Employees Federation, 1935; in charge of the 3rd District Office of the National People's Congress Representatives Election Office, 1938.

Sch. Tsehung

C. D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

Form 226
K. 100-8-39.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Translation of Anonymous letter.

September 8, 193 8.

To

Police Department,

Shanghai Municipal Council.

Sirs,

The undersigned secretly reports that the following members of pro-Wang Party participated in the assassination of certain persons in Shanghai:-

(1) Huang Hsiang Kuo, B.A., who is always in company with Tang Kan Yung, Headmaster of Pootung Middle School and Chow Pei Chen, Headmaster of Hua Tung Girls Middle School.

(2) Tsai Hung Tien at present residing in Jessfield Road.

(3) Chang Yin Tsen at present residing in Shen Chen Li Alleyway, Route Herve de Sieyes. His followers are engaged in investigating the addresses of those who are to be assassinated.

(4) Feng I Hsien, Headmaster of Ming Kuo Girls Middle School and Koo Chi Wu, Headmaster of Ching Tien Middle School, who make the final decision on persons who should be assassinated, and are both staff officers in the plan.

The above persons should be put under arrest in the interest of peace and order should you desire to

suppress assassination in the Settlement.

(Signed): "A law abiding person having a clear conscience."

(Translator's note): "Pro-Tang Party" is meant pro-Tang Ching Lei Party.

S.K. Ho:
No. 582.

Date September 15,1939.

(Special Branch) Office Notes

Noted H.C.T. 19/1

Commissioner.

Sir,

Reference attached report, from a conversation I have had with Supt. Tan, I gather that the surrender of Kuomintang adherents to the Wang Ching-wei clique does not augur well for peace and order as it is more than likely that the police will be called on to cope with "liquidation" of local political elements holding to Chungking together with retaliatory measures against such a step by Nationalist agents.

D.C. (Div)
D.C. (Cr)

SHAN... 15 SEPT 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Thos Robertson

D. C. (Special Branch)

LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date September 14, 1939.

Subject. Persons serving on the Committee of the local Tangpu (WANG CHING WEI's Organization)

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

Through information given by several ex-Kuomintang members to the Japanese Authorities, a number of successful raids on Government organizations have been carried out in the French Concession during the past two months. This has resulted in a majority of the Kuomintang members surrendering themselves to the WANG CHING WEI's Clique at 76 Jessfield Road. During the convention of the so-called 6th People Congress one of the resolutions passed recently was to form a local Kuomintang Headquarters in order to cope with the situation. The following persons mostly ex-members of local Tangpu are reported to have been elected to serve on the Standing Committee :-

Name	Antecedents
1. HUANG HSIANG KOH (黄香古)	Ex-Chief of Propaganda Department of local Tangpu; Committee member of the French Concession Ratepayers' Association. Summoned to Shanghai First Special District Court on 6-3-34 and released on $300 security in the case of attempting to blackmail CHI FU DOO. Follower of TU YUEH SUNG, leader of 2nd Special District Citizens Federation.
2. CHANG KUH CHONG (張克昌)	Clerk in Chinese Post Office; member of Postal Workers' Union; Figuring in strike of postal workers 22-5-32. Member of Shanghai Labourers Club, 545 Kiukiang Road (now closed); Follower of TU YUEH SUNG and confidente of CHU HSUEH VAN.

INDEXED BY (S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE / /

3. FENG IH SIEN (馮一先) alias FENG CHUN (馮春)	Member of the Shanghai Municipality Anti-Japanese and Chinese Emigrants Support Committee, July 1931. Officer in charge National Volunteer Corps of National Salvation Association to Resist Japan. Chairman of Primary School Teachers and Employees Association (defunct). Member of 6th District Kuomintang. Chairman of Chinese Private School Association, 1/1298 Weihaiwei Road.
4. VENG ZENG EU (文志優)	Alleged to be Director of Citizens' Branch of Shanghai People's Mobilization Association.
5. TSEU VENG YAO (周文瑤)	-do-
6. TSANG SUNG (張崇) alias TSUNG CHI FU (張智夫)	Ex-member of Peoples Training Committee of local Tangpu. Ex-Committee member of the 5th District Tangpu. Arrested together with another Tangpu member LOH YING CHU (陸榮初) at 252/17 Route Pere Robert, 15-3-38 and handed over to Japanese Authorities on 24-3-38. Released on 30-4-38.
7. TSANG CHEU SUNG (張鵬翔)	Teacher of the Nanyang Middle School. Lawyer, 423 Rue de la Porte du Nord. Executive Committee member of the Improved Association of the local Tangpu. Member of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association elected on 18-4-36; re-elected on 12-4-37 and 25-3-38. Member of Chinese Bar Association.
8. YU TSENG HWE (俞振輝)	Ex-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipality Peasants Association. Ex-Chief of the Repatriation Department

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

- 3 -

..... Station,

Date..... 19

Subject .....

Made by. Forwarded by. .....

	of the Emergency Relief Committee, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.
9. WU TZE KIU (吳子久)	Alleged Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spirtual Mobilization Association.
10. TSANG EN TSENG (張瀛曾)	Ex-member of Tangpu; close follower of WU KAI SIEN; used to be very helpful to S.M.P. in labour disputes.
11. SUN MING CHI (孫鳴岐)	Ex-staff member of Chamber of Commerce; ex-member of 3rd District Kuomintang; figuring in several anti-Japanese movements. A close follower of WONG YIEN SOONG (王延松).
12. WU ZU KWEI (吳子珪)	Alleged member of Standing Committee of Various Circles People's Spirtual Mobilization Association.
13. KOH HSOH LIANG (鄭叔良)	Ex-Secretary of French Concession Ratepayers' Association.
14. CHEN WEI YIH (陳維一)	Ex-Chief of Peoples Training Department of local Tangpu.
15. SHEN TING (沈丹)	Alleged member of Standing Committee of Various Circles People's Spirtual Mobilization Association.
16. CHANG YUNG CHUNG (張詠春)	-do-

Superintendent.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F. 207A
G. 500-8-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

September 14, 1939.

To.
The Secretary & Commissioner General

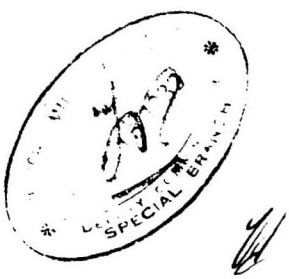
The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- **Dissention amongst pro-Japanese elements.**

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.



R E P O R T

Dissension amongst pro-Japanese elements.

It is reported that Mr. Alfred Sze Sao Ke, former Chinese Minister to the U.S.A., was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee at the recent 6th Kuomintang Congress held at 76 Jessfield Road. Mr. Sze is very active in endeavouring to secure the position of Foreign Minister to the new Central Government and as he is supported by Mr. Wang Ching Wei, it is expected he will succeed.

It is also reported that Dr. Ho Shih Cheng, former President of the Shanghai Special District Court, and his men have failed to put in their appearance at the conference as promised. This has incurred the displeasure and hatred of Mr. Wang Ching Wei who has reported the matter to the Japanese authorities. Independent parties are endeavouring to mediate and bring about a peaceful settlement between the two leaders.

It is also reported that Chen Chung Fu, the leader of the Sin Tung Meng Group, to which Ho Shih Cheng is the prominent adherent, has arrived in Shanghai.

General Hsu Chung Chi ( ) is the Hongkong representative of this party.

Information has just been received to the effect that about 40 persons in two vans, said to be followers of Li Chih Chuen of 76 Jessfield Road, made a raid on the Chih Tse University, 359 Connaught Road, at 7 a.m. September 13 and forcibly removed one cabinet and drawers of a desk containing certain documents. Ho Shih Cheng is the principal of this school.

True Certified Copy.

JM. ...J. F. Lovell.

SECRET

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch xxxxxx

REPORT

Date September 13 1939.

Subject Dissension amongst pro-Japanese elements.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

It is reported that Mr. Alfred Sze Sao Ke, former Chinese Minister to the U.S.A., was elected a member of the Central Executive Committee at the recent 6th Kuomintang Congress held at 76 Jessfield Road. Mr. Sze is very active in endeavouring to secure the position of Foreign Minister to the new Central Government and as he is supported by Mr. Wang Ching Wei, it is expected he will succeed.

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Ho Shih Cheng is the principal of this school.

Tan Shao Liang Supt.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Thos Robertson

E

B.M.

U.S.M.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUN. 14 SEP 1939 COMMISSIONER

G. VOM 1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date September 11, 1939.

Subject. Attempt on life of Li Chi Chuen(李自牟), 76 Jessfield Road, on September 9,1939.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Enquiries confirm that on the morning of September 9, five persons called at 76 Jessfield Road and producing a name card with introduction, demanded to see Li Chi Chuen. Three were permitted to enter and shown to the waiting room, the two others remained outside. Li who had seen these persons from the verandah upstairs became suspicious and ordered a search to be made of the persons who had entered. This resulted in an automatic pistol and a revolver being seized and the men arrested. The couple who had waited outside made good their escape.

What has become of the captives, it has not been able to ascertain, although it is rumoured that they were roughly handled and put to death in the compound of the building.

Comm...
S...

R. D. Forke
A. C. (Sp. Br.)

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

LWK

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2, Special Branch, ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date September 8, 1939.

Subject Detention in Chungking of General HO CHIEN

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao-liang

Further to report dated May 24, 1939 re the activities of one Dr. LIU HWA JUI (劉華瑞) alias LIU WEI KIU (劉維九) in Shanghai as a delegate of General HO CHIEN (何健), until recently the Chairman of the Hunan Provincial Assembly, information has been received from a reliable source that General HO CHIEN has been placed under arrest and is being detained in the military prison to be court-martialled. General HO, it will be remembered, displayed indifference during the hostilities prior to the fall of the Wuhan cities and in consequence he was transferred to Chungking and replaced by General CHANG CHI CHUNG (張治中), the present Governor.

It is presumed that Dr. LIU's association with the Japanese in Shanghai has been made known to the Chungking Government through their agents here and that as a precaution against his possible flight from the Chinese Capital to join WANG CHING WEI, the order for his arrest was issued.

Tan Shao-liang

Superintendent

A.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date August 19 1939.

Subject Reported detention at Peiping of Wang Ke Ming by Japanese and his resignation as Chairman of Provisional Government.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

No information is available in Shanghai regarding the dissension alleged to have broken out between General Sugiyama, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in North China and Wang Ke Ming, Chairman of the Provisional Government which resulted in the latter being detained and forced to send in his resignation.

Observers do not think it likely that Wang Ke Ming would oppose General Sugiyama in any anti-British movements in North China and go so far as to sacrifice his profitable position.

It will be remembered that Wang Ke Ming used to be a good friend of Mr. T.V.Soong who recommended his reinstatement into Government service and appointment to the Peiping Military Council in 1933. Wang surrendered to the Japanese at the outbreak of hostilities.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm. of Police
Sir
Information
R. W. Forke
R. C. (Sp. Br.)

Hwa Pao (Hongkong telegram) 1-15-8-5 (1 M)

REPORTED DISSENSION BETWEEN WANG KEH-MIN AND THE JAPANESE

According to information received from Tientsin, Wang Keh-min, Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government, was recently severely censured by General Sugiyama owing to a divergence of opinion in the course of a meeting convened by General Sugiyama for the purpose of devising ways and means to accelerate the anti-British movement. When Wang Keh-min remonstrated, General Sugiyama became angry and left the meeting. Subsequently Wang was detained by the Japanese military and was not released until night. On the following day, Wang applied for a month's leave from General Sugiyama. He left Peiping for Sien Shan (西山), leaving the puppet administration under the joint control of General Chi Hsi-yuan (齊燮元), Wang Ju-tang (王揖唐) and Tang Erh-wu (湯爾和).

SHAN ... AUG 1933 COMMISSIONER'S

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 10 19 39.

Subject Arrival in Shanghai of Messrs. Tang Leang Li and Sung Li Ping.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Tang Leang Li(湯良禮), a Hakka Cantonese born in Java, editor of the People's Tribune, is reported to have arrived in Shanghai from Hongkong and is at present staying at 76 Jessfield Road. He is assisting in the peace propaganda movement of Wang Ching-wei, of whom he is a close follower. He is a returned student from England and possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the English language but does not read Chinese.

Col. Sung Li Ping(孫殿卿), B.Sc., whose arrival in Shanghai was reported on October 28, 1938, has been seen in Shanghai recently. According to his close friends he left Shanghai for Hongkong about six months ago and only returned here recently. He is apparently living on a subsidy from Chungking to collect matter of political intelligence. In this connection he is reported to have been going round the town interviewing foreigners and Chinese including Capt. Millar, British General Staff Officer, and Lieut. G. Bouvet of the French Defence Force. He is also reported, since his second visit, to have associated with followers of Wang Ching Wei because it was Wang who took him into the diplomatic service in 1932 when he (Wang) was Minister of Foreign Affairs. Sung is reported to be staying with his father at Passage 927, House 46, Avenue Joffre.

Tan Shao Liang

D.C.(Special Branch) Superintendent.

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUL 22 1939

L. L. T'ang Visits Shanghai; Political Significance Seen

Mr. T'ang Leang-li, editor of the People's Tribune, an English fortnightly review now published in Hongkong, has arrived in Shanghai. Formerly regarded as a close follower of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, the deposed deputy executive of the Kuomintang, Mr. T'ang's present political aspirations are unknown nor is his mission of his present trip to Shanghai revealed.

The latest copies of the People's Tribune, formerly published in Shanghai, still carry a number of violently anti-Japanese articles, which are more in support of the Chungking policy than the Sino-Japanese peace advocated by Mr. Wang Ching-wei.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~,

REPORT

Date August 3 1939.

Subject Waung Ching Wei and General Chang Fah Kwei(張發奎).

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In the course of a conversation with Hsia Yau, Secretary to Waung Ching Wei, he revealed that he (Hsia) had visited Hongkong and Canton prior to the departure of Mr. Waung and that from Macao he proceeded to Chien San(前山), a village situated in the Chungsan Hsien, Kwangtung, where he met and negotiated with one Ong(翁), a delegate of General Chang Fah Kwei. Hsia refused to disclose the nature of his negotiations but he hinted that General Chang is one of the many military leaders of Chungking who favour the peace proposals of Mr. Waung. It may be mentioned here that General Chang was a former follower of Waung Ching Wei. In 1937, he was Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese forces defending Shanghai. At present he is in command of an Army Corps fighting against the Japanese landing forces in Kwangtung.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm. of Police
Sir:
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

mB
3 - AUG 1939
OFFICE

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
File No. B. D.

S.2, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date July 13, 1939.

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Subject Mr. Wang Ching Wei and his followers in Shanghai

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

CONFIDENTIAL to Sec & C G

Sent "Personal"

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 14 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

Referring to previous reports dated June 30 and July 5 dealing respectively with the arrival of Mr. Wang Ching Wei and the activities of his followers, it is further learnt from a reliable source that Mr. Wang is still in Shanghai. Whether he will leave for Tsingtao or not depends on the attitude of the present officials including Wong Keh Ming and Liang Hung Tz who are holding conferences in the Northern port. It is reported that Liang is strongly opposed to the abolition of the Reformed Government but his colleagues Chen Chun and Wen Tsung Yao have surrendered to Mr. Wang in order to retain their posts in the new Federal Government. No information is available so far as to the terms reported to have been arrived at between Wang and the Japanese, but it is almost certain that Wang has decided not to take up the chairmanship of the new Government until the Peiping and Nanking Governments have been abolished.

Li Chi Chuen of 95/10 Edinburgh Road, who is also occupying No.76 Jessfield Road (not 36 as previously reported), former residence of General Chen Tiao Yuen, has been ordered by the Japanese authorities to vacate the house in Jessfield Road in favour of Mr. Wang, in addition to House 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road which was owned by ex-Minister of Communications Mr. Wong Pah Chuen and seized by the Japanese

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File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT
- 2 -

Date..... 19

Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

sometime ago. Considerable repairs are being put up at both addresses including, it is reported, the installation of wireless apparatus and search lights. Thus Mr. Wang has been allowed two large residences in the Western District (outside roads) for the accommodation of his staff.

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent

D.C. (Special Branch).

D.C. (Case para. only.)

Comm. of Police
Sing.
Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated July 10:

WANG CHING-WEI WILL FORM "CENTRAL GOVERNMENT" ON FOUR CONDITIONS

According to information from foreign sources, the rebel Wang Ching-wei is said to have decided to leave Shanghai for Tsingtao where he will preside over the so-called 5th conference of the "Joint Committee".

It is said that during his sojourn in Japan, Wang Ching-wei proposed to organize a new "Central Government" and that he has also made the following four requests to the Tokyo authorities:-

1) That after the inauguration of the new government, the Provisional Government and the "Reformed Government" be cancelled.
2) That the new government join the "Anti-Comintern Pact" with the three Powers.
3) That an agreement regarding co-operation in economics and culture between Japan and the proposed government be made after its inauguration.
4) That after the inauguration of the proposed new government, Japanese troops should withdraw except from the front and from important towns. Their place should be taken by the 24th Division of the "New Army."

It is learned that important members of the puppet Nanking and Peiping governments are strongly opposing Wang in his proposal for the organization of a "Central Government."

It is also learned that at 9.10 p.m. yesterday Wang gave a speech at the Greater Shanghai Radio Broadcasting Station, which was of an anti-Chiang Kai-shek and anti-Communist nature. It was first spoken in Mandarin and later in Cantonese and lasted about 50 minutes.

Journal de Shanghai. July 20, 1937

DIFFERENCES OF VIEWS IN PARTY CAMPS.

On July IO Wang Ching Wei broadcasted an address in the course of which he announced his decision to co-operate with the Japanese in "establishing a durable peace in China and in East Asia."

The whole world knows that the Japanese desire to make Wang Ching Wei as President of the "New Central Government of China" which they are planning to establish at Nanking. At first the Japanese thought that it would be dangerous for them to establish a central government for they are well acquainted with the saying: divide et impera. They therefore resolved to create four or five governments in China and up to the present governments have already been formed at Peiping and Nanking and others will be formed at Hankow, Canton and elsewhwre.

Unfortunately for the Japanese, the plan has not given any practical results. In North China, Wang Keh Min rules over a number of towns and villages with the aid of bayonets, but his authority does not extend into the interior. Many sub-prefectures and even magistracies are still being administered by nominees of the Chungking Government. As for Liang Hung Chih, the chief of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking, his authority is less than that of Wang Keh Min.

For a time, the Japanese thought of ameliorating the situation by placing Marshal Wu Pei Fu at the head of an army to fight Chiang Kai Shek, in the belief that this would give rise to defections among the ranks of the nationalists, but the Marshal declined the post for he clearly foresaw that such an army placed under his command would have no military value; furthermore, he had his great reputation to preserve.

This military "solution" having failed, the Bureau of China Affairs and the Japanese military leaders decided upon a "political" solution by utilizing Wang Ching Wei, the ex-President of the Executive Yuan of the Chungking Government, for they believed that Wang Ching Wei still retained sufficient influence and prestige to draw the Chinese people after him.

Now this plan is already facing many difficulties. The principal Chinese leaders who have adopted a pro-Japanese policy recently met to examine the plan of establishing a Wang Ching-wei Government at Nanking. From the very beginning, Wang Keh-min, the President of the Provisional Government at Peiping, had opposed the new system for he preferred to be his own chief and if he is to receive instructions or directions, he considered that those coming from the Japanese would be enough. He is too clever to reject the Japanese plan in its entirety; he has made it known that he will adhere to that part of Wang Ching-wei's declaration relating to peace and co-operation with Japan, but that he is not in accord with Wang Ching-wei's political programme.

July 20, 1939.

On the other hand, Wang Ching-wei has just secured the complete adherence of Liang Hung-chih who is ready to receive Wang Ching-wei at Nanking as his chief. Liang is prepared to pledge obedience to Wang Ching-wei so much so that in an excess of zeal he has commenced---fortunately in words---a campaign against the Foreign Settlements. In doing so he has apparently overlooked the great personal advantages which he has found in these Oases wherein everybody has been able to live in peace during the storms that have shaken up China.

This noisy adherence of Liang Hung-chih to Wang Ching-wei has not removed the opposition of Wang Keh-min. As the Japanese leaders have great hopes in a Wang Ching-wei Government, it is probable that discussions and negotiations have already been started with a view to correcting differences of views which a "political" solution has provoked in the Japanese camp.

G.M.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date July 21, 1939.

Subject. Reported opposition to Wang Ching Wei's appointment to Chairmanship of the new Federal Government.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

As indicated in previous reports, it has been confirmed from information received from pro-Japanese elements that Wang Keh Ming, Chairman of the Peiping Provisional Government, and Liang Hung Tsz, President of the Executive Yuan of the Nanking Reformed Government are opposed to the appointment of Wang Ching Wei to the Chairmanship of the Federal Government to be formed, due to the fact that Wang Ching Wei has demanded the abolition of the two Governments before he considers taking up the new post. This explains why Wang Ching Wei is hesitating to attend the conference in Tsingtao convened by Wang Keh Ming and Liang Hung Tsz.

There is some truth in the report that Lu Ying, like many others, has been endeavouring to gain favour from Wang Ching Wei by offering his service for protection in order to retain his post when the regime is changed. Lu Ying is on friendly terms with General Yi Pang(葉達), ex-Defense Commissioner of Hankow, of 18 Rue Pere Robert, who is reported to be a follower of Wang Ching Wei.

Comm. of Police
Sir:
[illegible]
Thos Robertson
[illegible] (Sp. Br.)

SHANGHAI 21 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER [illegible]

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

E.
L.S.C.G.
DBC
21/7

July 20, 1939. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Ying Yeh Pao dated July 19:

OPPOSITION TO WANG CHING-WEI'S APPOINTMENT : FORMATION OF ARMED BODYGUARDS BY POLICE COMMISSIONER

After he had arrived at Shanghai recently, Wang Ching-wei went to stay in the Broadway Mansions and appointed Loo Ying (盧英), Commissioner of the Shanghai City Government Police Bureau, to form a corps of several hundred armed bodyguards to be chosen from among puppet policemen.

Upon receipt of this appointment, Loo Ying made Yeh Tsai-cheng (葉贊仁) chief of the corps, with Mou Chi-wei (滿[illegible]) as deputy chief, Kuo Shao-yi (郭紹儀) as chief staff officer, Shao Chia-jen (邵介人) as chief secretary, Chen Kwang-yi (陳光炎) as chief intelligence officer and Yang Hai-vai (楊海帆) as quarter-master.

However, Wong Keh-min (王克敏) and Kita of the Peiping Provisional Government are opposed to the appointment of Wang Ching-wei as chief of a puppet government and have issued a circular telegram announcing their unwillingness to co-operate with him.

On receiving news of this opposition, Wang Ching-wei became angered.

Loo Ying has advanced no less than $10,000 for the formation of the corps of armed bodyguards for Wang Ching-wei; he did so because he desired to seize the post of Mayor of Shanghai after Wang had become the head of a puppet government. Loo Ying has also felt the effect of Wong Keh-min and Kita's disaffection.

SHANGHAI ... 21 JULY 1939 COMMISSIONER'S

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.
S. 2 REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date July 5 1939.

Subject Activities of Waung Ching Wei's followers in Shanghai.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

FILE

CONFIDENTIAL

It is true that Chow Fu Hai(周佛海), formerly attached to the Propaganda Department of the Chungking Central Kuomintang Headquarters and principal adherent of Waung Ching-wei, has arrived in Shanghai since April, 1939 and is actively carrying on propaganda on peace talks, his principal object being to buy over Chinese newspapers or writers. He seems to have plenty of money, most probably subsidies from the Japanese but it is difficult to confirm that he draws money from the gambling houses in the Western District.

The General Liu referred to is really General Yi Poong(葉蓬), former Defense Commissioner of Hupeh. He is a native of Huang Pee(黄坡), Hupeh, age about 40. He came to Shanghai with his family about three months ago staying in a large foreign style building at 18 Route Pere Robert. He runs a transportation company called the Lichwang & Co. at No.30 Tsing Yuan Li, Peking Road. It is suspected that he is in the pay of the Japanese quite handsomely and utilising the company which has branches in Hongkong, Haiphong, Kunming, Chungking, etc. has been undertaking espionage service for the latter. He is managing director of the above company with Li Lien Fang(李聯芳) as manager and Chu Ting(朱定), a Cantonese, as assistant manager.

Li Lien Fang is also known as Li Fang(李芳), ex-Consul-General at Novo-Sibirsk. He is also a native of Hupeh, speaks English, French and Russian. At one time he was attached to the Foreign Office of Chungking

E.H. (Div) Hal
D C (Cr)
See
Interesting

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 1939

Government under Kau Chung Wu(高仲武), Director of Asiatic Affairs Department. Li Fang stays in Apt.D.21 Sun Court, 651 Weihaiwei Road, where, it is reported, are also residing three foreigners, one J.N. Brondello, one W.H. Wright and one Hilaire du Berrier.

The last named, an American aviator, together with another American named F.V. Wagner, was mentioned in report D.8000, 20-4-38, as having left Shanghai for Hongkong on April 20, 1938, en route to Hankow working on behalf of Japanese Intelligence Office.

Nothing is on record regarding the antecedents of the other two foreigners but it goes without saying that they are pro-Japanese and their movements are not beyond suspicion.

Li Fang is apparently well connected and through his former diplomatic activities has a large circle of friends amongst Chinese and foreigners, some very respectable. He or General Yi, it is reported, has good connections with the French Authorities at Haiphong, thus facilitating difficulties and delay in the transportation of goods through this important passage.

In June 1939, Li Fang was introduced by the French Consulate-General to the French Police for pistol licences and the latter referred him to the S.M.P. (C.3) with a recommendation to purchase pistols. He was given permission to purchase two pistols but the application to carry the same in this Settlement was refused despite the fact that such licences had been issued by the French

Authorities.

I do not believe that Li Fang has under him a gang of armed men. This must refer to Li Chi Chuen (李自子) of 95/10 Edinburgh Road.

Li Chi Chuen claims to have come from the family of the late Lord Li Hung Chang, but enquiries do not confirm this statement. He is believed to have had some connection with Chinese guerillas and through the introduction of a Japanese named Katayama he surrendered to the Japanese Military who is utilising his services to cope with Chinese Government terrorists in the Western District.

Li Chi Chuen has about 100 armed followers and depends for their maintenance on a monthly subsidy from the Yung Sung Roulette Den at Kong Ka Jao, Connaught Road. He has also invested some money in the Shanghai Inland Water Navigation Company, North Soochow Road. It is reported that Li has offered the services of his men to Mr. Waung Ching Wei for his personal safety during his stay in Shanghai. Negotiations have been going on between Li and Chen Chung Li, nephew of Mr. Waung, but the offer has not yet been accepted.

Li is strongly backed up by Katayama but Commander Fujimo of the Japanese Gendarmerie has very little confidence in him. Li has, it is further reported, established an office at 36 Jessfield Road in the name of Mr. Waung Ching Wei as his house at 95/10 Edinburgh Road has once or twice come to the notice of the S.M.P.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

-4-

Subject .....

Made by. Forwarded by .....

Dr. Chu Min Nyi, another prominent follower of Mr. Waung Ching Wei, is nervous. He confines himself to his house at 408 Avenue du Roi Albert where he only interviews foreigners, mostly officials of the French diplomatic service.

Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

Mr. C. Y. Li hereby engages E. N. Griffiths, John [illegible] Brondello, [illegible] Wright, and Hilaire du Berrier as military air pilots on the following terms:-
Each of the above named pilots agrees to proceed to _____ in the S.S. _____ on or about ____April 1938 to report to Messrs. C. Y. Li and [illegible] on the arrival in _____ or at any such other place as instructed by C. Y. Li the undersigned pilots will be engaged and hereby consent to carry out such duties as may be assigned to them at any time after their arrival at _____.
The above named pilots hereby accept £10 only for their travelling expenses and £5 only for immediate expenses in Hongkong, this last amount shall be redeemed out of their salaries within three months under the clearance of Li Fang.
All parties to this agreement pledge their support and loyalty to the Chinese Government.
The undersigned pilots agree to and guarantee that they and those whom they may introduce into the service at later date shall refrain from participation in any political activities and in particular shall neither party be associated with or engage in any communistic activities.
The pilots above named agree to participate in all military duties which may be assigned to them such as scouting, destruction from the air of pamphlets and handbills, bombing, pursuit, long range flights and night flying.
The above named pilots shall be prepared to establish a flying training school under the administration of C. Y. Li.
It is expressly understood and agreed upon that each one of the above named pilots hereby engaged shall treat such engagement and any other matter entrusted to him as absolutely confidential.
The above named pilots hereby undertake to maintain physical fitness through physical exercises and practice flying which shall be afforded them but which [illegible] shall not be considered as part of their active service flying and they [illegible] claim [illegible] active service pay during such period.
The above named pilots are engaged as of date and bind themselves to observe and [illegible] to all terms of this agreement [illegible]. The commencement of their active service duties (actually engaged in the air) shall be determined solely by their commanding officer. Irrespective of the period of time which may be required for their preliminary services and prior to active service, flying the above named pilots undertake not to resign and not to leave the service and hereby mutually pledge the observance of this particular stipulation.
The above named pilots agree to accept a monthly salary of $300 National Currency as from April 10th, 1938 which salary is to be increased to $800 National Currency when and as soon as active service duties commence and shall then be subject to further increases at the discretion of their commanding officer in whose fair treatment and fair play the said pilots confine their trust. In addition to this salary and immediately upon arrival at _____ the above pilots shall receive board and lodgings free of charge to themselves.
This agreement is binding and effective as of date and shall be rectified according to terms herein stated and agreed upon and at the request of either party to this agreement shall be superseded by a new detailed contract at [illegible]
[illegible]
Pilots:- [illegible]

E. N. Griffiths [signature]

John N. Brondello [signature]

[illegible] Wright [signature]

Hilaire du Berrier [signature]

[illegible] April 1st, 1938

C. Y. Li [signature]

[illegible] Fang [signature]
Witness

FM. 1

Memorandum.

POLICE FORCE,
MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Shanghai, JUN 15 1939 193

To C. P.

Forwarded for perusal & favour of return. British Military & Consul may be interested in the pp: Fortifications round S'hai.

SHANGHAI M. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 15 JUNE 1939

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER 15 JUNE 1939 (CRIME BRANCH)

D C (Cr)

I should like Sp Br comment on contents & they can pass on to officials interested

D. C. Special Branch.

File

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF:

MR. ELLY WIDLER

WEST WING OFFICE,
BROADWAY MANSIONS,
SHANGHAI.

CONFIDENTIAL

JAPANESE BUILDING FORTIFICATIONS AROUND SHANGHAI

It is learned from a reliable source that recently the Japanese Special Service Organ in Shanghai has made desperate efforts to hire one hundred trucks to be engaged in transportation of materials for the construction of fortifications around Shanghai. Approaches have been made by Japanese officials to local truck hire agencies for the transaction but is not yet successful owing to shortage of supply. Two hundred trucks have already been engaged in the similar work and one hundred more is needed for the required job. Well-informed circles in close touch with the Japanese secret service report that extensive fortifications are being constructed in a place seven miles from the North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railways. The location is believed to be near Woosung and Paoshan. The informant pointed out to your agent that he is sure that these fortifications are being built for the purpose of defending Shanghai against the Western nations and not China. These fortifications will require three years to complete as these trucks will be hired for such a long period. Each truck will be required to work for twelve hours a day to transport building materials from the North Station to the area which is being fortified. A trip from the station to that secret place and return will require one hour and twenty minutes and a hired charge of $5.00 will be paid. That means every truck will make about nine trips one day. This is but a small angle of the situation, which the powers should be gravely concerned.

FREE PORT OF SHANGHAI.

Considering the present uncertainty involving the International Settlement and the French Concession; the complications that must arise from time to time, it is my intention to inaugurate a movement to be supported by the people born in Shanghai, and also by those who have been residing here for a period of years and have their interests in Shanghai.-

At the present time this movement lends itself to serious consideration and it is more than probable, that the Favoured Powers, who are interested will consider this movement as a solution to the more serious complications that will arise. This movement would eliminate all friction that at present exists and that may increase to considerable disadvantage and proportion.-

The definition of the Free Port of Shanghai would mean; that in a short period of time Shanghai would become the greatest City in the world. Instead of anxiety and uncertainty it will bring prosperity and freedom to millions of people.-

The Free Port of Shanghai would abolish the Custom House; by this move the whole of the population of this Free Port will buy imported material at a considerable saving; the present Custom House building on the Bund

to be utilized as the administration building of the Free Port of Shanghai.-

Instead of a dozen or more Courts that now exist, there will be only one Court of the Free City of Shanghai.-

The Dollar, in its present confusion, will receive the connecting medium, it so badly needs at present, a Dollar with a back bone to it - a Dollar backed up by real Silver - a Dollar which will be a Dollar.

Merchants and financiers will welcome support to an issue of Notes against which Silver - of which there is plenty in the market - can be exchanged at a fixed rate. In other words the Silver Dollar of the Free Port of Shanghai, will become a real Dollar, and take its place, side by side, with stabilized currency.-

With tens of thousands of immigrants who are now in Shanghai, and more to arrive, and the additional thousands of foreigners, as well as the millions of people living in this area will benefit by this movement, in as much as they can become citizens of the Free Port of Shanghai.-

The idea of the Free Port of Shanghai is not an idea in that merchandise only might be imported free of duty, but it is an idea to benefit millions of people, irrespective of Nationality or Religion. It means that the Free Port

of Shanghai, is taken over by those born in the land, irrespective of where their fore fathers came from.- Heritage gives the right to every individual to have a voice in the land where he was born, and as there are hundreds of thousands of people, of every nationality, born in Shanghai, they should be able, as a united body, to accomplish this movement, and by so doing benefit everybody concerned in this area as well as thousands of others who have been unfortunate in other lands.- Japan, America, Great Britain, and other favoured Nations will be asked to act as guarantors for the Free Port of Shanghai and to give the Free Port of Shanghai the Security against attack or encirclement; which will enable the Free Port of Shanghai to carry out its project of a United, Free and Independent Centre.- In short the creation of a new small nation: The Free Port of Shanghai.-

This memo is an embryo of the idea of the Free Port of Shanghai; a beginning which has great possibilities; a cause which lends itself to realistic and constructive accomplishment.

INTERNATIONAL SECRET SERVICE ORGANIZED BY WANG CHING-WEI'S GROUP IN SHANGHAI

Mr. Wang Ching-wei's traitorous campaign in this part of China is becoming internationalized according to exclusive information secured from a reliable foreign source in close touch with the situation. Mr. Chow Fu-hai (周佛海), formerly minister of propaganda of Central Kuomintang headquarters and a trusted agent of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, had been active in Shanghai for the past three months, as previously reported. He organized for Mr. Wang's campaign, a secret service net-work in Shanghai and entrusted the job to a Mr. Liu Shou-kwei (劉少奎), alias Gen. Liu Hai-cheng, a military man from Szechuen. This Gen. Liu is reported to have drawn a subsidy of $400,000.00 per month from the various gambling dens in the west district of Shanghai through special arrangements made by the Japanese Special Service Organ. It is also learned that several of Mr. Wang Ching-wei's leading subordinates have also invested heavily in these gambling houses, hence the subsidy. Another Cantonese called Mr. Chu Ting collects money from these gambling houses for Gen. Liu regularly. With this huge amount of money, Gen. Liu is maintaining a force of 900 Chinese and foreign agents engaged in various kinds of secret activities. Under Gen. Liu there is a native of Hupeh by the name of Li Lien-fang (李联芳) who is specially assigned to supervise the work of foreign agents. Mr. Li was formerly in charge of the intelligence service under Mr. Kao Tsung-wu (高宗武), then director of the Asiatic Bureau of Waichiaopu under Wang Ching-wei's ministership several years ago. My foreign informant after mixing up with this group found out

that Mr. Li has under him a big number of foreign agents among whom there are a Ing. Nino J. Brondello, an Italian air officer, a Count du Berrier, a French munition salesman, a Mr. Wright, a Canadian young man and a certain German staying at the Palace Hotel. Their secret headquarters are at Mr. Li's residence situated at Flat D. 21, Sun Court Apartments, 621 Weihaiwei Road. But these first three foreigners have their own quarters some where at Route Pere Robert. My informant believes that these foreigners besides doing intelligence service for Mr. Wang Ching-wei, also purchase arms and munitions for their leader. Their houses are well guarded with armed men and they carry pistols with them whenever they go. They claim that they have good connections with both the S.M.P. and F.M.P., that is why they are able to get licenses for their pistols from the police. Mr. Brondello told my informant that Mr. Wang Ching-wei is receiving a subsidy of $5,000,000 from the Japanese every month. From the observations made by my informant, it is believed that these men are also engaged in the assassination of Wang Ching-wei's enemies. At least they are preparing to do so.

Mr. Li Lien-fang is reported to have decided to send Mr. Wright to Hankow, Court du Barrier to Nanking and Ing. Brondello to Wuhu for important mission. They are to help in "reconstruction" of these cities, Mr. Li said.

My informant is working hard to find out the whole situation as she has the trust of these foreigners. If she has the necessary backing, it is believed that she will be able to unearth a most alarming story of international significance.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-32

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date May 24 1939.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
S. B. D. 8986
Date 24. 5. 39

Subject: Reported doubtful attitude of General Ho Chien and General Chen Yi.

Made by: and Forwarded by: Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Information has been received from a reliable source that one Dr. Liu Hua Jui(劉華瑞) alias Liu Wei Kiu(劉穗九), is in Shanghai busily entertaining Japanese military and naval officers. He is said to be representing General Ho Chien(何健), until recently Governor of Hunan.

It may be recalled that General Ho was removed from his post a few months ago because Generalissimo Chiang, it is alleged, was dissatisfied with him on account of his indifference during the hostilities prior to the fall of the Wuhan cities as he had failed to respond to orders to dispatch Hunan troops to the front. He was replaced by General Chang Chih Chung(張治中), former Commander-in-Chief of the Shanghai Expeditionary Forces, and summoned to Chungking where, it is reported, he has been placed under surveillance and his troops have since been transferred to the front in Hupeh.

It is interesting to note that Liu Hua Jui, the alleged delegate of General Ho, was formerly a strong agitator against the Japanese. In 1931 he was reported to have participated in the organization of the People's National Salvation Association in Shanghai and in 1932 when the League of Nation's Commission of Inquiry visited Shanghai he was a technical advisor to the Commission and drafted the memorandum on the diplomatic problems of Manchuria.

Another delegate of Chungking official equally as active as Liu is a man named Hsu Veng Yuen(徐文元). Little is known of his antecedents but he claims to represent General Chen Yi (陳儀), the present Governor of Fokien.

General Chen Yi received his military education in Japan where he married a Japanese lady. He was at one time the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
24 MAY 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

E.

Vice Minister of War of the former Nanking Government, and is regarded as one of the trusted followers of Generalissimo Chiang. It is reported that both Liu and Hsu are waiting for the arrival of Waung Ching Wei in Shanghai to exchange views on behalf of their principals.

Tan Shao Liang

Superintendent.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr. of Police.
Sir:
Information.
John Robertson
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CONFIDENTIAL

S.1, Special Branch

REPORT

File No. N.S.B.D.

Date April 21, 1939.

Subject Activities of Wang Ching Wei's followers in Shanghai.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

Reference the attached translation of an extract from Hwa Mei Chen Pao dated 16/4/39 on the above subject and the query of D.C. (Special Branch) appended thereon, discreet enquiries reveal that the printing press alleged by the paper as having been bought over by followers of Wang Ching Wei is the Hsin Hwa Printing Press (新華印刷所), 169 Avenue Road. The concern in question was hitherto known as Hwa Tung Printing Co. (華東) and was recently sold to Wong Tsung (王琮), alias Wong Ts Nan (王子南), and Ling Shiao Hsiung (林孝熊), the present manager and assistant-manager of the press, at a total cost of some $5,000.00.

Wong Ts Nan is a follower and Ling Shiao Hsiung, a nephew of Ling Pah Sung (林柏生), chief-editor of Nan Hwa (South China) Daily News in Hongkong and a staunch supporter of Wang Ching Wei. They are the two principal sponsors of a "People Strength Society" (民主社) with offices at 61 Hwa Kee Avenue off Bubbling Well Road, which is reported to be financed by Ling Pah Sung with a capital of $50,000.00 and publishes a weekly "Le Peuple Fort" (民力周刊) (registered with S.M.P. No.C. 396). This magazine was recently castigated by other local publications and the newspaper circles for supporting Wang Ching Wei in his peace movement. It is reported that Wong Ts Nan and Ling Shiao Hsiung intend transforming

For Poba!

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 21 APR. 1939

Copy sent.

FILE

P.A. to D.C. Sp. Br.)

22/4

G. SUM-1-39

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

the Society controlled by them into a main office for the handling of all pro-Wang Ching Wei propaganda in Shanghai when situation becomes more favourable, and in this connection they are said to be planning the publication of a daily newspaper in this city.

It is reported that Wang Ching Wei is still in Honoi and has not issued any orders to his followers to commence propaganda on his behalf in Shanghai or elsewhere but his henchmen have taken upon themselves the present activity in the hope of obtaining positions from Wang when he comes into power.

Liao Chung Chien
D. S. I.

copy to D.O.B.

D.C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Comm
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B.)

April 17, 1939. Morning Translation.

Shanghai Daily News, a mosquito paper, dated April 16 :-

Activities of Wang Ching-Wei's Followers in Shanghai

It is learned that Ling Pah-sun (林柏生), the principal follower of Wang Ching-wei, has arrived in Shanghai secretly and is very active. Apart from buying over a certain printing plant to expand propaganda work, Ling has made arrangements to take over two evening newspapers at a price of several tens of thousand dollars each. The arrangements for the purchase of one of these two papers have been settled. It is said that the policy of the paper will be changed.

Hwa Mei Chen Pao published the following article on April 16 :-

The activities of the followers of Wang Ching-wei in Shanghai are gradually becoming more apparent. A certain printing plant on Avenue Road has been bought over and renamed the Hsin --- Printing Press (新--印刷所). Preparations are being made for the publication of a paper to be known as ----Daily News.

D.S.I. Liao

Lux 17/4

24-4-39.

CONFIDENTIAL

LIST OF MR. WANG CHING WEI'S FOLLOWERS

MR. CHU MIN YEE (褚民谊)

Address: 408 Avenue du Roi Albert. Tel. 32349.

Proprietor of Min-yee Pharmacy with an office in the Great China Dispensary, 313 Foochow Road.

Born at Nanzing, Chekiang, 1884. Studied political science and economics in Japan and later studied medicine and histology in Paris, obtaining the degree of doctor of medicine and B.A. of pharmacy. Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, 1932-35. He is at present in Shanghai.

MR. MEI SHIH PING (梅思平)

Born at Yungchia, Chekiang, 1896. Graduate of the Law School of National Peking University, Peiping. Magistrate of Kiangning Self-Autonomy Experimental District (Nanking), 1933-36. Personal representative of Wang Ching Wei, known as "Residential Representative of the Central Publicity Department (National Govt.) at Hongkong." He is said to have visited in Shanghai.

MR. CHOW FU HAI (周佛海)

Born in Hunan, 1897. Graduate of the Japanese Imperial University in Tokyo. Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang, 1931; member of Kiangsu Provincial Government and concurrently Commissioner of Education for Kiangsu, 1931-36. Chief of Central Publicity Department of the National Government, appointed about September, 1938. Left Chungking in company with Wang Ching Wei at the end of December, 1938. He is reported to have arrived in Shanghai and is residing in Hongkew.

E.

MR. LING PO SHENG (林柏生)

French Police

Born in Kwangtung in 1901. Educated in Canton Christian College and Sun Yat-sen University, Moscow. Member of Legislative Yuan of National Government from 1934 to 1936(?). Acted as Wang Ching Wei's representative with the title "Residential Representative of the Central Publicity Department at Hongkong." Editor of "Hwa Nan Jih Pao", (Hongkong), a mouthpiece of Wang Ching Wei, and manager of the Wei Lai (蔚蓝)Bookstore at Hongkong. Reported to be the person financing the "People's Strength Society (民力社)" at 61 Hwa Kee Avenue off Bubbling Well Road.

Assaulted by certain persons at Hongkong on 17.1.39, most probably due to his pro-Wang attitude. Said to have visited Shai

MR. LI SHENG WU (李聖五)

Born at Taian, Shantung, 1900. Graduate of the National University; did research work in International Law in the Graduate School of the Japanese Imperial University, Tokyo, and in International Law and Common Law at St. Edmund Hall, Oxford University, England. Director of General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which post he resigned in 1935. Said to have visited Shanghai.

DCSB.

DBR

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
24/4

MR. CHEN KUNG PO (陈公博)

Born in Kwangtung, 1890. Minister of Industry of the National Government, 1932-35. Chairman of the Committee of Interior of the Central Political Council appointed in December, 1935. In charge of the Szechuen Provincial

Kuomintang Headquarters during 1938. Left Chungking in company with Wang Ching Wei at the end of December, 1938. Present whereabouts unknown.

MISS CHEN PI CHUN (陳璧君) (Mme. Wang Ching Wei)

Native of Kwangtung, born in Straits Settlements. Former member of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang.

Reported to be still at Hanoi.

MR. TANG LEANG LI (湯良礼)

Journalist and author. Native of Fokien, born in Java, 1901.

Studied in London and Vienna Universities; B. Sc.(Econ.), London. Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the National Government, 1933. Former editor of the People's Tribune.

Wang Ching Wei's chief propagandist. Present whereabouts unknown.

MR. KAO CHUNG WU (高宗武)

Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 1935 to 20.10.38.

He is said to have visited Shanghai recently. Present whereabouts unknown.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 8986
Date 18-4

Date April 18 1939.

Subject Activities of Wang Ching Wei's followers in Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

The reported arrival in Shanghai of Mr. Wang Ching Wei could not be confirmed by enquiries made amongst pro-Japanese elements. It is believed however that Chou Fu Hai(周佛海), one of the principal followers of Mr. Wang is now in Shanghai actively but secretly carrying on "peace" propaganda. Mr. Chou was until recently attached to the Central Kuomintang Party of Chungking and is reported to have a large following of students and teachers here whose acquaintance he made when he was Commissioner of Education of the Kiangsu Provincial Government in 1935. Several Chinese prominent residents in Shanghai have received printed circulars through the post reproducing the telegrams despatched by Mr. Wang advocating peace. Like Mr. Wang Ching Wei, Chou Fu Hai received his education in Japan. He is a good writer and is the author of several books.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 18 APR. 1939

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Comm
Sir
Information
Yhs Robertson
DC (S.B.)

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)
18/4

MEMO.

Commr

Sir

Information.

All the waichiaopus in the world will not save him if the Japanese get to know of his activities. I think he should be advised to return to Hongkong

Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1 38

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
A. D. 8986 (1)

File No.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date October 28 1938.

Subject Return of Mr. L.P. Sung to Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Mr. L.P. Sung (孫履平), who styles himself Colonel L.P. Sung, B.Sc., a former adjutant and secretary to General Yang Hu, the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison Commander in 1936/37, who left Shanghai in November last, has returned to Shanghai. He called at this office on the afternoon of October 27. Questioned as to the object of his visit to Shanghai, he stated that he had just returned to visit friends in a private capacity. He had been to Hongkong, Hankow, Szechuen and Yunnan. In the course of further conversation he revealed he was now representing the Waichiaopu in Shanghai and would undertake the visa of passports if these are required by Council's employees. I warned him in a friendly manner to cease such activities in the Settlement as they would be to his disadvantage. He stated he would call on the Commissioner and D.C.(Crime) who, he alleges, are his personal friends.

It will be remembered that Mr. Sung was at one time an active member of the Chinese Seamen's Union who figured prominently in the trouble with the stewards of the Indo China Steam Navigation Company and in a strike of tallymen of the same firm. It is believed he was once expelled from the Seamen's Union for corrupt practices when settling a dispute for compensation in connection with the death of a seaman who was alleged to have been thrown overboard from a foreign steamer.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

Tell him to keep out of the Settlement for reasons on attached slip.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
28 OCT. 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Noted Tan 31/10
L.P. Sung warned.

DBR. 28/10.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D.8786 (c)/17 (4)

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities. 1937

Kuomintang organized by Wang Ching Wei

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-

LWK/

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D. 8986(c)
Date 23 4 40

REPORT

Date April 23, 1940.

Subject. Kiangsu Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters - new organization formed

Made by/ and Forwarded by D.I. Crawford

Comm. of Police
Sir:
I [illegible]
R.W. Yorke.
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

Vide Special Branch report - 9/4/40.

A new organization entitled the "Kiangsu Provincial Kuomintang Headquarters" (江苏省省党部) was recently established at 3rd floor, 75 Jessfield Road. One LI TSE MING (李志明), a deputy of the new "Central Government" for Shanghai, is in charge of the headquarters in question.

LI TSE MING has been also appointed by the Administrative Yuan of the new "Central Government" to take charge of the "Foh Shing National and Party Flag Company" (復兴裝銷党國旗公司) in the place of WANG MAI YUNG (汪曼雲), an ex-committee member of the defunct local Tangpu, who joined the Wang Ching Wei party in 1939, and who has since been a member of the Central Executive Committee of Wang Ching Wei sponsored Kuomintang. The company is situated in the same premises (75 Jessfield Road) which house the various tangpus formed by Wang's clique. It came into existence at the beginning of April, 1940, with a view to effecting control over flag manufacturing shops and factories in Shanghai and places under the occupation of Japanese troops.

23 APR. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED BY
(S.B.) REGISTRY
DATE 23/4/40

C. Crawford
D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Copies to E. Z. B.M. & U.S.M.C. & D.O. "B".
copies sent.
R.W.Y.
23/4

F. 207A
G. 1000-10-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

March 21, 1940.

CONFIDENTIAL

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- S.B.D.8986(C).

Subject :- Wang Ching Woi's Kuomintang - nominal establishment of ten local District Branch Tangpu.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. D.2988 (C).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch. ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date March 19, 1940.

Subject. Wang Ching Wei's Kuomintang - nominal establishment of ten local District Branch Tangpu.

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Following the recent inauguration at 75 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. of the local Tangpu of the Kuomintang sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique, arrangements have been in progress for the establishment of ten District Branch Tangpu in Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of affairs appertaining to the Kuomintang in the various parts of this city. While no definite measures have been announced regarding the spheres of influence of these ten district branches, it has been reported that they will be similar to those of the now defunct local Kuomintang, prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities in 1937. During a meeting held on March 18, 1940 in the office of the local Tangpu at 75 Jessfield Road, the following personnel were nominated who will be responsible for the affairs in their respective districts:-

District	Personnel.
1st District (formerly covering the areas of the City and Nantao)	Yao Yuin Po (姚雲博), formerly secretary of the now defunct local kuomintang.
	Tsang Chung Kong (張仲剛), formerly member of the standing committee of the 26th District Tangpu.
	Pan Yao Ting (潘耀庭), formerly secretary of the 26th District Tangpu.
2nd District (formerly covering the French Concession)	Tu Mong Sung (杜夢森), formerly secretary of the now defunct local Tangpu.

	Zang Dao Tung (常道同), formerly secretary of the 2nd District Tangpu.
	Loo Yun Yan (羅蓑山).
3rd District (formerly covering International Settlement	Tseu Yuan Feng (周善根) formerly secretary of the 3rd District Tangpu.
	Pao Dong Loh (潘龐絡) formerly committee member of the 13th sub-branch of the 3rd District Tangpu.
	Loh Mieh (陸 茉), formerly standing committee member of the 24th District Tangpu.
4th District (formerly covering Chapei)	Tsu Yee (朱 異).
	Loo Kwong Sung (盧廣生).
	Hu Tse Liang (胡自良).
5th District (formerly covering Pootung)	Chi Tseng Wei (季春培), alleged to be Director of Citizens' Branch of Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association in April, 1939.
	Loh Tsung Sung (陸宗遜).
	Zung Chuen (陳 權).
6th District (formerly covering Jessfield area)	Au Zung Ling (夏仁麟), Abducted during October, 1939 by members of, and subsequently joined, the Wang Ching Wei clique, while connected with the "Chinese American Daily News", a pro-National Government organ, in the capacity of city editor.
	Hu Ts Liang (葛士良).
	Van Loo Sung (萬譜聲).

G. 90M 39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject. .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

7th District (formerly covering Hiangwan)	Li Yah Ming (李侠民), alleged to be a member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spiritual Mobilization Association in April, 1939.
	Loh Jung Sung (陸仁生) father of Loh Tien Th (陸天一), staff employee of the Public Works Department, S.M.C.
	Wang Woo Chun (汪梧鈞).
8th District (formerly covering Woosung)	Chun Chia Chi (陳佳驥)
	Loh Tung (陸棟).
	Tee Ying Seng (徐銀根).
9th District (formerly covering Hiccawei)	Sung Teh Chun (沈伯群). whose name was mentioned in a notebook found in the possession of the late Jung Teh Ming (陳德銘), Chief of the Shipping Control Office of the "Bureau of Communications of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office" in Kootung, who was assassinated on Yu ya Ching Road on June 29, 1938.
	Woo Tze Chih (胡世傑).
	Woo Yu Tsang (吳如璋).
10th District (formerly covering Chenju).	Sung Tsoon Chien (沈宗銓).
	Chung Th Tee (龔一飛).
	Hou Tai Hoong (侯隨風).

Certified true copy.

J. F. Lovell

TPH

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE REGISTRY
File No. S. B. D.
Date

Date March 19, 1940.

Subject. Wang Ching Wei's Kuomintang - nominal establishment of ten local District Branch Tangpu

Made by. D.S.I. Liao Chung Chien Forwarded by Supt. Mason

Following the recent inauguration at 75 Jessfield Road, O.O.L. of the local Tangpu of the Kuomintang sponsored by the Wang Ching Wei clique, arrangements have been in progress for the establishment of ten District Branch Tangpu in Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of affairs appertaining to the Kuomintang in the various parts of this city. While no definite measures have been announced regarding the spheres of influence of these ten district branches, it has been reported that they will be similar to those of the now defunct local Kuomintang, prior to the outbreak of the local hostilities in 1937. During a meeting held on March 16, 1940 in the office of the local Tangpu at 75 Jessfield Road, the following personnel were nominated who will be responsible for the affairs in their respective districts :-

District	Personnel
1st District (formerly covering the areas of the City and Nantao)	Yao Yuin Po (姚雲博), formerly secretary of the now defunct local Kuomintang.
	Tsang Chung Kong (張仲剛), formerly member of the standing committee of the 26th district Tangpu.
	Pan Yao Ting (潘耀庭), formerly secretary of the 26th District Tangpu.
2nd District (formerly covering the French Concession)	Tu Mong Sung (杜夢森), formerly secretary of the now defunct local Tangpu.

S.C.G.
21 MAR 1940
SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Zang Dao Tung (常道同), formerly secretary of the 2nd District Tangpu.

Loo Nung San (羅裝山).

3rd District (formerly covering International Settlement)

Tseu Zuan Keng (周善根), formerly secretary of the 3rd District Tangpu.

Pan Pong Loh (潘龐絡), formerly committee member of the 13th sub-branch of the 3rd District Tangpu.

Loh Yien (陸業), formerly standing committee member of the 24th District Tangpu.

4th District (formerly covering Chapei)

Tsu Yee (朱異).

Loo Kwong Sung (盧廣生).

Hu Tse Liang (胡自良).

5th District (formerly covering Pootung)

Chi Tseng Pei (季春培), alleged to be Director of Citizens' Branch of Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association in April, 1939.

Loh Tsung Sung (陸宗遜).

Zung Chuen (陳權).

6th District (formerly covering Jessfield area)

Au Zung Ling (夏仁麟), abducted during October, 1939 by members of, and subsequently joined, the Wang Ching Wei clique, while connected with the "Chinese American Daily News", a pro-National Government organ, in the capacity of city editor.

Kuh Ts Liang (葛士良).

Van Poo Sung (萬譜聲).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by. Forwarded by.....

7th District (formerly covering Kiangwan)	Li Yah Ming (李俠民), alleged to be a member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spiritual Mobilization Association in April, 1939.
	Loh Zung Sung (陸仁生), father of Loh Tien Ih (陸天一), staff employee of the Public Works Department, S.M.C.
	Wang Woo Chun (汪梧鈞).
8th District (formerly covering Woosung)	Zung Chia Chi (陳佳驥).
	Loh Tung (陸棟).
	Zee Nying Keng (徐銀根).
9th District (formerly covering Siccawei)	Sung Pah Chun (沈伯群), whose name was mentioned in a notebook found in the possession of the late Zung Ten Ming (陳德銘), Chief of the Shipping Control Office of the "Bureau of Communications of the Shanghai Municipal Administrative Office" in Pootung, who was assassinated on Yu Ya Ching Road on June 29, 1938.
	Woo Sz Chih (胡安傑).
	Woo Zu Tsang (吳如璋).
10th District (formerly covering Chenju)	Sung Tsoong Chien (沈宗銓).
	Chung Ih Fee (龔一飛).
	Hou Zai Foong. (侯隨風).

D. S. I.

D.C. (Special Branch)

FORM NO. 3
G. 50M-1-40

LWM

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

No. S. B. 17.

Date. March 30, 1940.

Subject (in full) Celebration of the inauguration of the "Central Government" in Nanking on March 30

Made by and Forwarded by. D.I. Crawford

The Japanese sponsored organizations in Hongkew will detail representatives to participate in the celebration of the inauguration of the new "Central Government" to be held at the Shanghai City Government, Civic Centre, Kiangwan, at 11 a.m. to-day, March 30. They will assemble at the Head Office of the Chinese Labourers' Welfare Association, Yung Foong Fang, North Szechuen Road, O.O.L., and thence proceed to the Civic Centre.

C. Crawford

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

F. 207A
G. 1000 10 39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

CONFIDENTIAL

March 12, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:- D. 8983 (C)

Subject :- Wang Ching Wei's Kuomintang - formal inauguration of local Tangpu.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE

INDEXED
(S.B.)
DATE

J.M. 2
G. 90M 1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. D.8986 (C).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 11th, 1940.

Subject. Wang Ching Wei's Kuomintang - formal inauguration of local Tangpu.

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

The local Tangpu of the Kuomintang formed under the direction of Wang Ching Wei was recently inaugurated at 75 Jessfield Road. A detailed list of the personnel of the Tangpu has been obtained and is set out as follows:-

Chairman

Tsai Hong Dien (蔡洪田) — Born in Pootung in 1899. One of the committee members of the local Tangpu (defunct), and a follower of Tu Yueh Sung. Joined Wang Ching Wei's clique in August, 1939 and attended the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang of Wang Ching Wei Clique held at No. 31, Lane 1131, Yu Yuen Road on 28/8/39.

Secretary

Tsang Ying Tsung (曾[illegible]) — A communist before 1927. Chief of the Investigation Section of local Tangpu (defunct) before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. Joined Wang Ching Wei clique in September, 1939.

Executive Committee Members

Koh Soh Liang ([illegible]) — A member of the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and in April, 1939, was alleged to be director of Citizens' Branch of the Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association sponsored by the

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

- 2 -

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Chungking Government in Shanghai.

Tsang Sung (張昇) alias Tsang Ts Foo (鍾智夫)

Native of Shanghai born about 1906. Joined local Kuomintang Headquarters (defunct) as a clerk in 1929. Promoter of the Peasant & Labourers' Life Improvement Association, Nantao, in February 1937. A committee member of the 5th District Branch Tangpu the same year.

Arrested, together with Loh Ying Chu (陸[illegible]), another member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters on 15-[illegible]-38 at the request of the Japanese Consular Authorities on suspicion of being engaged in Anti-Japanese activities. Handed over to Japanese Authorities on 24/3/38 but were released on 30/4/38 and have since been working for the "Shanghai City Government".

Li Sien Dz (李[illegible]) An ex-member of the local Tangpu (defunct).

Woo Shou Chi (胡[illegible]) Ex-Committee member of the 1st District Branch Tangpu (defunct). Member of (1) the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayer's

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject. .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

	Associati[illegible] r 1939, (2) Changchow [illegible] el[illegible]w [illegible] [illegible]'s [illegible]ociati[illegible]n an[illegible] el[illegible] [illegible]ntry[illegible]en's [illegible]licitin[illegible] [illegible]ittee [illegible] e [illegible]hanghai [illegible]ugee [illegible]e[illegible] [illegible]ociation.
[illegible] 裘兄明	[illegible]x-co[illegible]ittee [illegible] er o[illegible] t[illegible] 2nd [illegible]istrict [illegible] ([illegible]unct).
[illegible] 馬寒風	[illegible]-co[illegible]ittee [illegible] er [illegible] 3rd [illegible]istric[illegible] [illegible]angpu ([illegible]unct).
[illegible] 張一塵	[illegible]x-co[illegible]ittee [illegible]er of the 3rd [illegible]istrict [illegible]ranch [illegible]angpu ([illegible]unct).
	[illegible]ember [illegible] the (1) Shanghai [illegible]unicipalit[illegible] [illegible]ational [illegible]alvation [illegible]ommittee [illegible]esist [illegible]an (1931), (2) [illegible]ati[illegible] [illegible]alvati[illegible]n [illegible]eration of [illegible]ario[illegible] [illegible]ies (pro-[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]cliq[illegible]e) (1932).
[illegible] 劉[illegible]	[illegible]-co[illegible]ittee [illegible]er [illegible] th[illegible] [illegible]istrict [illegible] [illegible]angpu ([illegible]unct).
[illegible] 沈半梅	[illegible]-co[illegible]ittee [illegible]er of the [illegible]th [illegible]istrict [illegible] [illegible]angpu ([illegible]unct).
[illegible] 吳子玖	[illegible]x-co[illegible]ittee [illegible]er o[illegible] the 7th [illegible]istrict [illegible]ranch [illegible]angpu ([illegible]unct) a[illegible] re[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]er o[illegible] the stand[illegible] co[illegible]ittee [illegible] the Shanghai [illegible]ario[illegible] Circles [illegible]ple's [illegible]pirtual

G. 90M 439

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

..... Station,

Date 19

Subject ..... - 4 -

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

	obilization Association s[illegible]ored by the Chungking Government in Shanghai in [illegible]il, 19[illegible].
[illegible] wei (吳如珪)	[illegible]-co[illegible]ttee member of the [illegible]th [illegible]rict Branch [illegible], a[illegible] re[illegible]ted to be a [illegible]er of the [illegible] Committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's [illegible]ritual Mobilization Association.
[illegible]sang [illegible]u [illegible]ing (章樹欽)	[illegible]-[illegible]ittee member of the [illegible] (力社), a pro-Blue Shirt Society.
[illegible]yin [illegible]wang [illegible]ei (金光楣) [illegible]ss	[illegible]rincipal of the Chien Shu Middle [illegible], No. 5[illegible]7 [illegible]eihaiwei [illegible] and [illegible]-in-charge of the [illegible]en's [illegible] Section of the Special Service Corps of the [illegible] [illegible]intang[illegible]nt - [illegible] [illegible]al Salvation Army, Attended the [illegible] National Congress [illegible] the Chinese [illegible] convened by [illegible] Chin[illegible] Wei. [illegible]as active in national salvation activities in Shanghai before 1938.
Tseu Weng Yao (周文瑤)	Ex-committee member of the 4th

G. 90M 4-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 5 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

	istrict branch tangpu (de unct) and reported [illegible] member of the Citizens' [illegible] the Shanghai people's [illegible] ilization association.
文忍庵	x-co [illegible] the [illegible] istrict branch tangpu (de unct) and reported [illegible] member of the Citizens' [illegible] of Shanghai people's [illegible] ilization association.
王丞夢	x-co [illegible] the [illegible] istrict branch [illegible] (de unct).
顧同春	x-co [illegible] the 10th District [illegible] tangpu (de unct).
俞振輝	[illegible] chairman of the Shanghai Municipality [illegible] Association (de unct) [illegible] was the Chief of the [illegible] Committee, situated in [illegible], 1454 [illegible] Edward [illegible]. [illegible] reported [illegible] the [illegible] Committee [illegible] Shanghai [illegible] Circles [illegible] Mobilization Association.

[illegible] arrangements are now being made by the Tangpu in question to form 10 district branch tangpu in

G. 90M-4-33

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

..... Station,

REPORT

Date..... 19

- 3 -

Subject. .....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of the affairs pertaining to the Kuomintang in the various parts in this city. These branch tangpu, it is reported, will function on lines similar to those existing in Shanghai before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops in November, 1937.

[illegible] copy.

J. F. [illegible]

CTH

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S File No.
No. S. B. D.
Date Station

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section I, Special Branch.

REPORT

Date March 11th, 1940.

Subject Wang Ching Wei's Kuomintang - formal inauguration of local Tangpu.

Made by D.S.I. Liao Chung-chien. *Forwarded by* D. I. Crawford.

The local Tangpu of the Kuomintang formed under the direction of Wang Ching Wei was recently inaugurated at 75 Jessfield Road. A detailed list of the personnel of the Tangpu has been obtained and is set out as follows :-

Chairman

Tsai Hong Dien (蔡洪田) — Born in Pootung in 1899. One of the committee members of the local Tangpu (defunct), and a follower of Tu Yueh Sung. Joined Wang Ching Wei's clique in August, 1939 and attended the 6th National Congress of the Kuomintang of Wang Ching Wei Clique held at No.31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road on 28/8/39.

Secretary

Tsang Ying Tsung (張瀛曾) — A communist before 1927. Chief of the Investigation Section of local Tangpu (defunct) before the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937. Joined Wang Ching Wei clique in September 1939.

Executive Committee Members

Koh Soh Liang (郭叔良) — A member of the French Concession Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and in April, 1939, was alleged to be director of Citizens' Branch of the Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association sponsored by the

S & C G

12 MAR 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

	Chungking Government in Shanghai.
Tsang Sung (張昇) alias Tsong Ts Foo (鍾智夫)	Native of Shanghai, born about 1906. Joined local Kuomintang Headquarters (defunct) as a clerk in 1929. Promoter of the Peasant & Labourers' Life Improvement Association, Nantao, in February 1937. A committee member of the 5th District Branch Tangpu the same year. Arrested, together with Loh Ying Chu (陸蔭初), another member of the local Kuomintang Headquarters, on 15/3/38 at the request of the Japanese Consular Authorities on suspicion of being engaged in Anti-Japanese activities. Handed over to Japanese Authorities on 24/3/38 but were released on 30/4/38 and have since been working for the "Shanghai City Government".
Li Sien Dz (李先治)	An ex-member of the local Tangpu (defunct).
Woo Shou Chi (胡壽祺)	Ex-committee member of the 1st District Branch Tangpu (defunct). Member of (1) the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers'

Association for 1939, (2) Changchow Fellow Countrymen's Association and ~~Chengchow~~ Fellow Countrymen's Soliciting Committee of the Shanghai Refugee Relief Association

Jiu Yuin Ming (姜元明) — Ex-committee member of the 2nd District Branch Tangpu (defunct).

Ma Han Feng (馬寒風) — Ex-committee member of the 3rd District Branch Tangpu (defunct)

Chang Ih Zung (張一重) — Ex-committee member of the 3rd District Branch Tangpu (defunct). Member of the (1) Shanghai Municipality National Salvation Committee to Resist Japan (1931), (2) National Salvation Federation of Various Shanghai Bodies (pro-Wang Ching Wei clique)(1932).

Liu Yi (劉 [illegible]) — Ex-committee member of the 4th District Branch Tangpu (defunct).

Sung Pan Mei (宋[illegible]梅) — Ex-committee member of the 5th District Branch Tangpu (defunct).

Wu Tsz Chiu (吳[illegible]) — Ex-committee member of the 7th District Branch Tangpu (defunct) and reported to be a member of the standing committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spiritual

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject

Made by Forwarded by

Vide Special Branch Report dated 28/4/39.		Mobilization Association sponsored by the Chungking Government in Shanghai in April, 1939.
	Wu Zu Kwei (吳如珪)	Ex-committee member of the 9th District Branch Tangpu, and reported to be a member of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spiritual Mobilization Association.
	Tsang Zu Shing (章樹欽)	Ex-committee member of the Lih Zoe (力社), a pro-Blue Shirt Society.
Vide Special Branch Report dated 9/10/39.	Kying Kwang Mei (金光楣) (Miss)	Principal of the Chien Shu Middle School, No.587 Weihaiwei Road and officer-in-charge of the Women's Circles Section of the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern & National Salvation Army. Attended the 6th National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang convened by Wang Ching Wei. Was active in national salvation activities in Shanghai before 1938.
Vide Special Branch Report dated 7/10/39.	Tseu Veng Yao (周文瑤)	Ex-committee member of the 4th

District Branch Tangpu (defunct) and reported to be a member of the Citizens' Branch of the Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association.

Vide Special Branch Report dated 28/4/39.

Veng Zeng Eu (文思堂) Ex-committee member of the 6th District Branch Tangpu (defunct) and reported to be a member of the Citizens' Branch of Shanghai People's Spiritual Mobilization Association.

Vide Special Br Branch Report Dated 28/4/39.

Wang Zung Ngoh (王志堂) Ex-committee member of the 8th District Branch Tangpu (defunct).

Koo Tung Tsung (顧同春) Ex-committee member of the 10th District Branch Tangpu (defunct).

Yu Tseng Hwei (俞成理) Formerly chairman of the Shanghai Municipality Peasants Association (defunct) and in 1938 was the Chief of the Emergency Relief Committee, situated in Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII. Was reported to be a member of the Planning Committee of the Shanghai Various Circles People's Spiritual Mobilization Association.

Vide Special Branch Report dated 28/4/39.

Arrangements are now being made by the Tangpu in question to form 10 district branch tangpu in

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

Shanghai for the purpose of taking charge of the affairs pertaining to the Kuomintang in the various parts in this city. These branch tangpu, it is reported, will function on lines similar to those existing in Shanghai before the withdrawal of the Chinese troops in November 1937.

D. S. I.

D. C. (Special Branch).

F. 287a
K. 500-6-39.

Form A

Ref. No. D 8986 (c)

Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

September 13, 1939.

SUBJECT

Kuomintang Congress sponsored by Wang Ching Wei

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary and Commissioner General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of a Police Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Fwd 14/9

TRC/.

CONFIDENTIAL

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8286(c)

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date ~~September 18, 1939~~.

Subject. Kuomintang Congress sponsored by Wang Ching Wei.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse Liang Forwarded by R. W. MacCallie D.S.

The so-called "6th National Congress of the Chinese Kuomintang", sponsored by Wang Ching Wei, ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, was held on August 28, 1939, at No. 31, Lane 1136, Yu Yuen Road, where the Headquarters of the "Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army" (Pro-Japanese) is located.

The attendance consisted of 236 persons including the following :-

Wang Ching Wei (汪精衛)

Chow Fu Hai (周佛海), Ex-Chief of Central Publicity Department of the National Government. Left Chungking in company with Wang Ching Wei at the end of 1938.

Chen Chung (陳群), Minister of Interior of the "Reformed Government" at Nanking.

Loo Ying (盧英), Chief of the Police Bureau of the "Shanghai City Government".

Mei Sze Ping (梅思平), Formerly personal representative of Wang Ching Wei, known as "Residential Representative of the Central Publicity Department of the Kuomintang."

(The above acted as members of the Presidium.)

- - - - -

Li Sung Woo (李聖五), Director of General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which

Comm... Sir...

Thos Robertson

D.C. (Sp. Br.)

E.

B.M.

U.S.M.C

CONFIDENTIAL

to S.C.G

SHANGHAI 13 SEP 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

post he resigned in 1936. Later became editor of the "Eastern Miscellany" magazine published by the Commercial Press, Shanghai, but was dismissed in January 1938, believed to be due to his pro-Wang Ching Wei tendency.

Chu Ming Kyi (褚民誼), President of the Institut Technique Franco-Chinois, and member of the Board of Directors of the Ecole Sino-Française d'Art Dramatique, 1196 Rue Lafayette. Chief Secretary of the Executive Yuan of the National Government, 1932-1935.

Ting Yuh Tsung (丁默邨), Director of the "Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuo-Mintang Anti-Comintern & National Salvation Army.

Ling Po Sheng (林柏生), Editor of Hwa Man Jih Pao (Hongkong), mouthpiece of Wang Ching Wei, and manager of Wei Lai Bookstore at Hongkong. Assaulted at Hongkong on 17.1.39, believed to be due to his pro-Wang attitude.

Dau Hsi Sung (陶希聖), Delegate to the People's Political Council, 1938. Left Chungking immediately after the departure of Wang Ching Wei.

Van Zoong Yuin (樊仲雲), Editor of the "International" weekly published at Hongkong, 1938. Formerly dean of the China Public School at Shanghai.

G. 90M 1939

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Li Shih Chun (李士群),	Assistant director of the "Special Service Corps" of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army.
Lu Sih Yoong (盧錫榮),	Principal of the New China (新中國) University, 183 Nanyang Road. Formerly chief of the Bureau of Education in Yunnan Province.
Waung Mei Yung (汪曼雲),	Ex-Secretary to the Propaganda Department of the local Kuomintang Headquarters. Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association for 1939.
Wang Ching Tsar (黃敬齋),	Formerly staff member of the Bureau of Education of the defunct Shanghai City Government.
Miss Kyung Kwang Mei (金光楣),	Responsible member of the Shanghai Women's Refugee Relief Committee, Room 512, Pootung Guild, 1454 Avenue Edward VII.
Chang Teh Ching (張德欽),	Lawyer. Member of the Executive Committee of the Chinese Ratepayers Association for 1939.
Tseu Fee Zung (周斐成),	Principal of Hwa Tung Girls Middle School, 462 Avenue Joffre.
Chen Chi Zung (陳濟成),	Principal of the Shanghai Private Middle School, 460 Chengtu Road. Committee member of S.M.C. for 1939.
Fu Tsoh Ying (傅築隱),	Vice-president of the Great China University, 1081/1051 Bubbling Well Road.
Voong Ih Sien (馮一先),	Chairman of the Chinese Private Schools' Asso., 1, Lane 298 Weihaiwei Road.

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Date 19

Subject.

Made by Forwarded by

Pu Tung (溥 桐), Cousin of Pu Yi, Emperor of "Manchukuo" (Manchurian). Member of Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang.

Tsai Hong Tien (蔡鴻田), Ex-Committee member of local Kuomintang Headquarters (Defunct).

Tsui Tien Ku (崔堅固), Principal of Dao Chung Middle School for Girls (道 中 女 子 中 學), 364, Avenue Road.

Koo Chi Wu (顧繼武), Principal of Tsing Nien (Youths) Middle School (青 年 中 學), 8/34, Route Vallon.

The congress passed a number of resolutions relating to the reorganization of the Kuomintang including the nullification of all resolutions and orders of the Central Executive Committee and the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang as from January 1, 1939. It also approved the 120 members and 60 members-elect of the Central Executive Committee and the 80 members and 30 members-elect of the Central Supervisory Committee that were appointed by the 5th National Congress; and appointed 38 additional members to the Central Executive Committee and 20 additional members-elect to the Committee and 26 additional members of the Central Supervisory Committee and 16 additional members-elect to the Committee.

Chen Chi Dung, Principal of the Shanghai Private Middle School, 460 Chengtu Road, was appointed a member-elect to the Central Executive Committee.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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Subject. .....

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Made by. ..... Forwarded by. .....

Prior to the holding of the congress, it was announced that the persons attending would each be given $5,000 as travelling expenses and allowance. However, when the congress was concluded, each person was given only $200.

The Wang Ching Wei clique is endeavouring to inaugurate a local Kuomintang Headquarters in the Western District (.C.L. before the Double Tenth Anniversary 1936. The chief of the new organ will be Tsai Hong Dien (蔡鴻田), ex-Committee member of the defunct Kuomintang Headquarters at Shanghai, and the chief secretary will be Tsang Ying Tsung (張瀛宗), formerly chief of the Investigation Section of the defunct Kuomintang Headquarters.

Sih Fee Liang
C. D. I.

D. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI EVENING POST & MERCURY.

JUN 5 1938

A Wang-Brand "Kuomintang"

EVEN the whereabouts of Mr. Wang Ching-wei (various reported as visiting Shanghai, Hongkong, Tokyo and Peiping) have been in doubt for weeks past. His state of mind, if any, is conveyed by proxy. One wonders at times if he is not just a myth, after all. Yet busy rumors keep explaining just what he is about to do—though they are usually rather cautious when it comes to details as to how and when he is going to do it.

Latest of the crop of reports is a Peiping Reuter dispatch which says that Mr. Wang has been visiting the northern ex-capital and that he is about to head a new government to replace the one functioning (the word is Reuter's, not ours) in Nanking, although the Peiping Government will continue on a semi-independent basis. Just what it is to be semi-independent of is not made clear; we feel sure it is not to be even semi-independent of Japan, but probably it will be considerably more than that with reference to Peiping.

According to this report the new administration is to be known as the Chun Min, or All-People's Government; it is to govern all Japanese-occupied territory south of the Lunghai, that it is to have a flag with white sun on blue ground of the Kuomintang with the old five-barred flag in the corner, and that "elements in the Kuomintang opposed to General Chiang Kai-shek" will be allowed to carry on their activities in Chun Min territory while the Japanese army will train Chinese troops for the new government.

Parenthetically it may be pointed out that North China reports indicate that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has decisively dropped the Japanese, finding them indisposed to agree to his proposals that they withdraw garrisons from China and treat China as an elder brother or grandmother. This development should be weighed against the latest Wang report, probably, as showing an abandonment of emphasis on the northern regime and a fresh effort to put weight into the Nanking balance.

Mr. Wang is proving a rather hot chestnut for the Japanese, it would appear, but they want to find use for him and this may be it. Having learned that his defection signally failed to split the National Government, an attempt will be made to create the semblance of a split in the Kuomintang. The Kuomintang has flung Mr. Wang out with enthusiasm but that is not to matter; all the rest of the army will be out of step and only Mr. Wang will be in step; he, and he alone, will emerge as leader of the "true Kuomintang" which the people of China will be invited to follow. Mr. Wang will be given a Kuomintang Government, a Kuomintang capital, even a made-by-Japan Kuomintang army armed with cap pistols and lath swords, or grown-up equivalents. We imagine that it may even become possible for members of the Automobile Club of China to display their official insignia, Kuomintang blue field white star and all, without objection from Japanese sentries.

It's quite an idea. We shall have an official Kuomintang and an unofficial Kuomintang, and which is which will depend upon our sympathies. By the Japanese, of course, only the Wang brand Kuomintang will be regarded as kosher.

The sole question is whether anybody is going to be kidded. It seems to us that there are elements of confusion there for everyone except the Chinese, who are, after all, the only people who much matter. And the Chinese are a rather shrewd straight-thinking lot with a great deal of experience in detecting counterfeits. They have Mr. Wang very well figured out at the moment, which is one reason why his whereabouts are being kept such a profound mystery.

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8986(c)/17(5) — I

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities, 1937.

Wang Ching Wei's connections with newspapers.
I) "Standard" - H. H. Cumine

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
"Standard" or "Wen Wei Pao" - Registration	Sp. Br. Reg	D. 8149-C.83
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8786(C)/A(5)-II

SUBJECT:

Sino Japanese Hostilities 1937
Wang Ching Wei's followers interfere
with sales of "Chinese American Daily News"

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
Registration of "Chinese American Daily News"	Sp. Br. Regy	D 8147-C 281
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

TKC/.

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~

REPORT

Date Sept. 6, 1939.

Subject Chinese American Daily News: Copies of paper bought up by alleged Wang Ching Wei followers.

Made by D.P.S. Killingbeck Forwarded by C. Crawford S.V.

With reference to the report that over 10,000 copies of the Chinese American Daily News had been bought up by followers of Wang Ching Wei on the morning of September 4, the management (Mr Stuckgold) is of the opinion that the copies were bought up with the express purpose of preventing the public from reading an anti-Wang Ching Wei article which was published in the paper on that date.

Enquiries made amonst the Chinese staff of the paper reveal that a group of men intimidated the news boys and took all available copies of the paper, later sending the money for same to the newspaper offices, 160 Avenue Edward VII.

The news boys from whom the papers were taken are alleged to have told the Chinese circulation manager of the Chinese American Daily News that they recognised the men as employees or ex-employees of the Central China Daily News, the local pro-Wang Ching Wei propaganda organ.

Any intimidation was implied or construed. There were no verbal threats or gestures.
R.W.
6/9.

J Killingbeck
D.P.S.

Noted
Em Tolson
6.9.39.

A. C. (Special Branch)

cfp.

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. .....

S.1, Special Branch ~~Station~~,

REPORT

Date September 5, 1939.

Subject Chinese-American Daily News.

Made by C.D.I. Sih Tse-liang, Forwarded by C. Gaufora D.I.

At 7 a.m. September 4, a number of Chinese appeared at Shantung Road between Henkow and Foochow Road, where news vendors gather every morning for distribution of news papers, and purchased all copies of the Chinese-American Daily News found available there. Some 10,000 copies were thus cornered and only 5,000 copies succeeded in reaching the public as they had been distributed prior to the incident. Consequently the price of the paper instantly rose to 5 cents per copy as against the usual price at 2 cents.

On learning of this sudden wholesale purchase, the management of this Daily News immediately printed an additional 10,000 copies in order to meet the demands of the public.

The situation has returned to normal this morning, the original price of 2 cents per copy being maintained and so far no person has appeared to repeat the attempt.

A general belief among news vendors regarding the attempt at cornering this paper is to the effect that the purchasers were followers of Wang Ching Wei's clique, and were sent there to deliberately disrupt the circulation of the paper. This belief is quite logical in view of the fact that the Chinese-American Daily News, an American registered Chinese

Vide Sp. Br. Report S.P.D. 8936 (C)

language daily newspaper, is a propaganda organ of the Central Kuomintang at Chungking.

According to information received, local adherents of Wang Ching Wei's clique have been endeavouring to buy over all Chinese newspapers of radical or anti-Wang views, or at least to reach some understanding with their managements. It is not surprising that the management of the Chinese-American Daily News, being secretly under the supervision of the Central Kuomintang at Chungking, has refused to yield.

As the drastic action adopted towards the office of this paper by bombing and shooting on July 22, 1939 has so far produced no effect upon the attitude of the management, there is every reason to believe that the wholesale purchase of all copies of the paper on September 4, was but another clash in the duel between the followers of these two political factions.

Apparently the assailants again failed to score any success on this occasion as the management of the paper increased the output to offset the wholesale purchase. As a precaution against cornering, the management is planning to establish several sales agencies at various places in addition to the usual distribution by news vendors.

The failure on September 4 to carry out their

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

.....*Station,*

Date.....*19*

Subject.....

Made by. ..... *Forwarded by*.....

mission has undoubtedly convinced the followers of Wang Ching Wei's clique of the futility of repeating their attempt today, September 5, with the result that the circulation of the Chinese-American Daily News was carried out without interference this morning.

Sih Ta Liang
C.D.I.

A.C. (Special Branch).

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.5, Special Branch

REPORT

Date September 4, 1939.

Subject Wang Ching-wei's followers buy up 10,000 copies of "Chinese-American Daily News."

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder

On the morning of September 4 over 10,000 copies of the day's issue of the "Chinese-American Daily News" (中美日報), an American registered Chinese language daily newspaper, were bought up at 3 cents per copy by a number of followers of Wang Ching-wei's Clique.

The news vendors, who gather on Shantung Road every morning to distribute newspapers, commonly sell this paper at the special price of 2 cents per copy although the proper price of the paper is 3½ cents each, this is done apparently with the idea of increasing the circulation of the paper.

The action taken by Wang Ching-wei's followers was obviously to suppress the paper from circulation, but a careful perusal of to-day's issue made by the staff of this Section has failed to bring to light any special feature in the paper's columns which could warrant such action.

The management is unable to offer any explanation of the occurrence.

Two articles, however, present themselves as possibilities, one being a reference to No.1500 Brenan Road, a primary school, which is reported to have been occupied by a certain society, which remains unnamed, and the other, entitled "University Principals Send Out Circular Telegram Denouncing Wang Ching-wei for his Conspiracy with Japan and Betrayal of the Nation," being very anti-Wang Ching-wei (copies attached).

E. M. Golder
D. S. I.

Officer i/c Special Branch.

Further
Rudy
E
Mr. Stanton

C. 4/9

Chinese-American Daily News and Ta Mei Wan Pao (3/9) :- (4/9/39 A.M.)

PRIMARY SCHOOL IN WESTERN DISTRICT OCCUPIED

The Kang Kung Primary School (幹工小學), No. 1500 Brenan Road in the Western District, was established 20 years ago by Tan Kang-chen (漢幹臣). At present, Wu Chung-yuen (吳宗遠) is the principal of the school and has about 1,000 pupils.

On the early morning of September 3, 5 or 6 well dressed male Chinese visited the school and told Principal Wu that the school must be closed immediately. The visitors threatened Wu and claimed that they belonged to a certain body.

Knowing that it is difficult to deal with these visitors, Wu told the latter that he could not find suitable houses for the pupils and asked if a section of the school premises could still be used to house the pupils. Arrangements were then made that the visitors would occupy three rooms of the school and that huts would be erected on the recreation ground.

At noon yesterday, a large number of persons entered the school and commenced functioning.

Chinese-American Daily News of Sept.3 (Chungking telegram) :- 4/9/39 AM

UNIVERSITY PRINCIPALS SEND OUT CIRCULAR TELEGRAM DENOUNCING WANG CHING-WEI FOR HIS CONSPIRACY WITH JAPAN AND BETRAYAL OF THE NATION

On September 1, Messrs Wu Nan-hsien (吳南軒), Principal of the Futan University, Chang Shou-yung(張壽鏞), Principal of the Kwang Hwa University, Chiang Maung-ling (蔣夢麟), Principal of the Peking University, Mei Yi-gee (梅貽琦), Principal of the Tsing Hwa University, and Principals of 20 other universities throughout the country despatched a circular addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese nation, strongly denouncing Wang Ching-web for his acts of revolt against the nation and his conspiracy with Japan. They also pledged their allegiance to the National Government and their decision to put up a bitter struggle against Japan and the vaccilating elements.

The telegram said: "While the war of resistance was being carried on smoothly, Wang Ching-wei rebelled against the Party and nation, left the capital and surrendered to the Japanese in order to work shamelessly for the enemy. Besides taking up his abode in Hongkew, a district where the flames of war have just been extinguished and where bloodstains are still fresh, he also travels to Nanking and Canton under the armed protection of the Japanese and devises means and ways to menace the fatherland and to betray the nation. One cannot find in history another man as shameless and heartless as he is. The object of his forming a puppet regime is to plant his own influence with the help of the Japanese. Let us ask this question: Will the Japanese, who have suffered a casualty of 800,000 officers and men killed and wounded and who have spent Yen 100,000,000 in the war, permit rebel Wang Ching-wei to enjoy the privilege? The answer is very plain and even a child can understand it."

Chinese-American Daily News (Chungking telegram) :-

Mohammedans Despatch Circular Telegram Denouncing Wang Ching-Wei

On behalf of 500,000 Mohammedans throughout the country, the Chinese Mohammedans' National Salvation Association on August 29 despatched a circular telegram denouncing Wang Ching-wei.

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao, Hwa Pao:-

People's Political Council To Meet In Chungking To-day

The Fourth Session of the People's Political Council will be held to-day in the suburbs of Chungking. Over two-thirds of the representatives have already arrived. The diplomatic policy will form the main agenda of the meeting.

Mr. Chang Pah-ling (張伯苓), Vice Chairman of the Council, at the meeting on September 2 strongly denounced Wang Ching-wei who, while in the beginning advocating war of resistance to the end and expressing his wish not to be a traitor, is now acting to the contrary. Mr. Chang added that Wang's betrayal of the nation would not undermine the unification of the country. --- United Press.

Chinese-American Daily News, Sin Wan Pao, Shun Pao :-

Anti-British Movement in North China Growing More Serious : Peiping Puppets Cool to Wang Ching-wei

The "Hsin Min Pao" (新民報), the official publication of the Provisional Government has temporarily dropped its anti-British and anti-Communist tone. It has changed its policy and agrees to suppress the "Kuomintang spirit" movement advocated by Wang Ching-wei.

It is said that the officials of Peiping are maintaining a cool attitude towards the "New-Kuomintang Party" because their own positions will be replaced by members of the Wang Ching-wei Clique.

G. SOM-1-39
LWK/

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. 8.9.5

S.1, Special Branch,

REPORT

Date August 5, 1939.

Subject Chinese-American Daily News - mouthpiece of Central Kuomintang

Made by D.I. Pan Lien-pih Forwarded by C. Grant

The Chinese-American Daily News, 160 Avenue Edward VII, came into existence on October 1, 1938, and is registered with the Municipal Police (Registration Certificate No.C-281). It is incorporated in U.S.A., and is published by the Roosevelt Publishing Corporation with Mr. H.M. STUCKGOLD as Manager. Ostensibly this paper is American owned. It is actually under the control of the Managing Director Mr. WOO NING CHONG (吳任倉), and serves as the mouthpiece of the Central Kuomintang.

Mr. WOO is the ex-manager of the angsu Farmers Bank (Shanghai Communication Office at 1182 Avenue Joffre), which was controlled by Mr. CHEN KOO FU (陳果夫), former Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government. This bank suspended payment of deposits after the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities and is still closed.

In September, 1938, the Central Kuomintang decided to publish a newspaper in Shanghai to serve as its mouthpiece. Owing to lack of funds, the Kuomintang authorities discussed the matter with Mr. CHEN KOO FU who agreed to a proposal for the appropriation of some $200,000.00 from the funds of the bank towards operating the Chinese-American Daily News. WOO NING CHONG was appointed Managing Director of the vernacular, and concurrently Inspector of the Tangpu by the Central Kuomintang.

In February, 1939, GENERAL KOO TSOH TUNG

G. 90M-1-39

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

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Subject. .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

(顧祝同) took over the post of Commander-in-Chief of the 3rd War District and military operations in Kiangsu, with General HAN TEH CHING (韓德勤) as Governor. (General KOO's headquarters are situated at Zangyao (上饒), Kiangse, on the border of Chekiang, Kiangse and Anhwei Provinces). On assuming office, General KOO approached Mr. CHEN KOO FU to hand over the Kiangsu Farmers Bank to him and this was agreed to with the result Mr. CHEN KOO FU intended suspending the publication of the Chinese-American Daily News as the paper had exhausted the funds granted them by the Kiangsu Farmers Bank.

However, the recent attacks upon the offices of the Chinese-American Daily News by armed gangsters aroused the Chungking Government and Central Kuomintang Authorities with the result the paper was transferred to the control of the Central Kuomintang in order to continue publication. The Kiangsu Farmers Bank is now under the control of General KOO TSOH TUNG.

Pan Lien-pik

D. I.

D.C. (Special Branch).

8149 C221

Sun Pao (生報), a mosquito paper, publishes the following article :- 4.3.39 PM

INFORMATION ABOUT THE "CHINESE-AMERICAN DAILY NEWS"

It is reported that the "Chinese-American Daily News" is being financed with capital subscribed by Mr. Chen Koh-fu (陳果夫), former Chairman of the Kiangsu Provincial Government, and that most of its employees were formerly members of the staff of the Farmers' Bank of Kiangsu. Its equipment is almost equal to that of the "Sin Wan Pao" or the "Shun Pao." Its printing is at present being undertaken by the "China Evening News" at a cost of about $1,000 a month.

FORM NO. 3
G. 65M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE S. B. REGISTRY No. S. B. D. 8986 (O/A3) Date

S. 5, Special Branch, Station,

REPORT

Date Nov. 21, 1939.

Subject (in full) "Circulation Daily News"

Made by and Forwarded by D.S.I. Golder.

D. 8149-C.640

D. 8149-C.55

Reliable information has come to hand that the "Circulation Daily News" (绕滙報) is subsidized by the Wang Ching-wei Party and has been since its inception.

This information was obtained after the submission of my report dated November 20 on the subjec of the "Shanghai Chronicle" in which I said that they had hitherto been unable to form a foreign protected newspaper.

Further, it is claimed that those responsibl for the production of the paper are being berated f their too moderate policy.

D. S. I

D. C. (Special Branch).

F. 201 A
6. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D. 8986 (c)/A(6)

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities - 1937.
Anti-Wang Ching Wei Movement led by Chang Chih Ling & Mai Yi - July 1939

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

IM 3
G. 90M-1-39

CONFIDENTIAL

File No. 893

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~xxxxxx~~ 39

REPORT

Date June 29 1939.

Subject Reported anti-Waung Ching Wei Movement, July 1 - 7, 1939.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Reports which have not yet been confirmed have been received by the French Police that certain radical elements in Shanghai led by Chang Ching Ling (張宇麟) and Mai ~~Kai~~ Yi (梅益) are planning to start an anti-Waung Ching Wei Movement which will last one week from July 1, 1939.

x See D. 9300/4

Pamphlets will be distributed in the name of the People's National Salvation Association and the Students' National Salvation Association. It is alleged that certain students now on holiday will be engaged to undertake the distribution.

It is reported from the same source that Huang Ting Wei (黃定慧), reported to be a former communist who is the wife of a Chinese lawyer named 陸志舉 Chen Chi Kau, No.1186 Rue Lafayette, will start an anti-Waung movement called "義賣運動" (Charity Sale Movement ?) and will utilize the name and office of the Chinese Women's Club, Room 203, 120 Nanking Road.

x D.8039A/7(4)

C. 29/6

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Summary circulated 1/4/39

FILE

10/2

Extract from daily Intelligence Report dated July 5, 1939.

July 7 Anniversary

It is somewhat difficult to confirm reports bearing on observance of this anniversary. Summarizing such information as has come to hand, it is possible that literature on the following points will be distributed:

(1) Anti-Waung Ching-wei : It is reported that a campaign scheduled to be launched on July 1 will continue for a week. So far there is nothing to confirm this.

(2) Pro-Waung Ching-wei : The recent visit to Shanghai of Waung Ching-wei and the existence in Shanghai of a clique allegedly working on his peace movement may result in advantage being taken of this anniversary to carry out a propeganda campaign.

(3) Pro-Chieng Kai-shek : Literature bearing on this anniversary may be distributed surreptitiously.

(4) Anti-British : Attempt to extend to the Settlement the sponsored movement in territory under Japanese control. Demonstrations are hardly possible owing to police arrangements for that day but dissemination of literature is not unlikely.

Reports that certain elements plan sabotage are without confirmation but inquiries are being continued in this connexion and any further information will be circulated in due course.

Distribution

D. C. (Divs.)
D. C. (Crime)
A. C. (A. & T. R.)
All D.O.s
All D.D.O.s

S.V.C.
British Military
U.S.M.C.
French Police

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
JUL 9 1939
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SPECIAL BRANCH

Special Branch,

July 1, 1939.

Information as yet unconfirmed is to the effect that certain radical elements plan an anti-Waung Ching Wei movement, commencing July 1 and lasting one week. Literature will be distributed in the name of the People's National Salvation Association and the Stduents' National Salvation Association.

Distribution:

D.C. (Divs.)
D.C. (Crime)
A.C. (A. & T.R.)
All D.O.s
All D.D.O.s
Officers i/c Stations
Sen. Det. all Stations
S.V.C.
British Military
U.S.M.C.

F. 201 A
G. 2000-6-

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

Sp. Br. Registry OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8986(1)/A (7)

SUBJECT:

Chinese Chamber of Commerce

Attempt by Wang Ching Wei to solicit support for his Regime.

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

KWC

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT

S. 1, Special Branch Station,

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
File No. 8986(S)/A(1)
No. S. B. D. 23

Date April 22, 1940.

Subject. Chinese Chamber of Commerce - 59 Hongkong Road.

Made by D. I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by D. I. Crawford

Commr. of Police
Sir:
I forward.
D. C. (Sp. Br.)

About two months ago, the Social Affairs Department of the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army (Wang Ching Wei's organization) at 76 Jessfield Road, O.O.L., attempted to persuade the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, 59 Hongkong Road, to support the Wang regime, but without success, because the responsible members of the Chamber showed reluctance. Subsequently, Mr. Ling Kong Hou (林康侯), Chinese Councillor to the Shanghai Municipal Council and Secretary to the Chinese Bankers' Association, who virtually controls the Chamber, caused the various trade associations registered with the Chamber, to publish separate announcements in the local press that they had no desire of meddling in politics. By this ruse it is hoped that the Chamber in an indirect way will avoid offending or answering direct the petition from the Wang Ching Wei regime.

The members of the Chamber are endeavouring to steer a policy of neutrality as much as possible because the favouring of either side may result in serious consequences, and the majority of the responsible officers of the Chamber are desirous of leaving Shanghai if and when pressure is brought to bear upon the Chamber by the Wang Ching Wei clique. As far as can be ascertained, no oppressive

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
23 APR. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

INDEXED BY
S. B. REGISTRY
DATE 24/4/40

measures are contemplated at present by the Wang Ching Wei clique in dealing with the responsible members of the Chamber but certain leading members of a number of trade associations have already joined the Wang Ching Wei clique individually.

During February, 1940, the Special Service Corps of the Chung Kuo Kuomintang Anti-Comintern and National Salvation Army, 76 Jessfield Road, inaugurated the "Western District Merchants' Association" at 93 Jessfield Road, which will function along lines similar to that of the Chamber of Commerce. Another organization known as the "Shanghai Western District Citizens' Federation", 652 Avenue Haig, O.C.L., which was formed by the same corps during November, 1939, but suspended operations during February, 1940, resumed operations during April, 1940. Messrs. Yu Ya Ching and Ling Kong Hou were nominated members of the executive committee of this federation but refrained from taking an active part. It is reported that they maintain friendly relations with certain members of the Wang Ching Wei clique and allowed the use of their names by this federation simply because they realise the delicate situation at present and have the desire of avoiding possible embarrassment. The two organizations mentioned above have so far attained very little success in their drive for support from

FM. 2
G. 90M. 1-29

File No. ...

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Station,

REPORT

- 3 -

Date 19

Subject .....

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

the merchants in the Western District or elsewhere.

Kuh Tao Kwei

D. I.

D. C.(Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
8986(C)

April 6, 40.

CONFIDENTIAL:

A.H. George, Esqre: C.M.G.,
H.B.M. Consul General,
H.B.M. Consulate General,
S H A N G H A I.

Dear George:

CONFIDENTIAL

In reply to your personal letter of April 5th, 1940, in regard to Chinese Chamber of Commerce matters, I will have enquiries made, and let you know at once if any information on the subject is obtained, and if there is no information at present I will inform you accordingly.

Yours sincerely,

Sd. K. M. Bourne.
Commissioner of Police.

DC (SpBr)

IW/.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
REGISTRY
No. R. D. 8986(c)
Date 6 4 40

British Consulate-General,
SHANGHAI,
5th April 1940.

Confidential.

My dear Bourne,

I have heard a report, so far without any corroborative evidence, that the new Wang Ching Wei Government is planning to reform the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce so as to utilise it as a means of enforcing some form of export control. I was wondering if perhaps your police reports might contain any indications to this effect, such as pressure being brought to bear on the Chamber, or any of its leading members, with a view to the Chamber becoming the tool of the new "puppet" regime.

Any information, one way or the other, which you may be able to pass on to me in this connection would be much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,
[signature]

Major K. M. Bourne, M.C.,
Commissioner,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

DC (SpBr)
Please report

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
APR. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Branch Regy. OFFICE

FILE NO. D 8986(c)/B

SUBJECT:

Sino-Japanese Hostilities 1937.
Japanese Peace Proposals

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F.M.
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. No.
No. S. B. D.
Date

Date February 26, 1940.

Subject. Reported arrival of General Doihara in Shanghai.

Made by. and Forwarded by. Supt. Tan Shao Liang

No information can be obtained regarding the arrival of General Doihara in Shanghai.

Dr. Ho Shih Cheng (何世楨) is, however, believed to be in Shanghai. As far as can be ascertained, he has not changed his hostile attitude towards the Wang Ching Wei Group who made a raid on his school, the Tsz Chi (持志) University, 359 Connaught Road, on September 15, 1939, as revenge for his non-support in the peace movement.

However, as in the case with most Chinese politicians, Dr. Ho is likely to become favourable to Mr. Wang Ching Wei if he and his adherents receive satisfactory privileges when the new government is formed.

Recent activities of Dr. Ho and Chen Chung Fu (陳中孚) were given in a separate report attached.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
27 FEB. 1940
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

FILE

February 21, 1940. Afternoon Translation.

Ta Mei Wan Pao dated February 20 :-

REPORTED ARRIVAL OF GENERAL DOIHARA IN SHANGHAI

According to reliable information, General Doihara has arrived in Shanghai and is making arrangements with Dr. Hu Shih-tseng (何世楨), Chen Chung-fu (陳中孚) and others to carry out certain plots. Should these plots be successfully carried out, it will weaken the influence of Wang Ching-wei or deal a serious blow to Wang's plans for the inauguration of a new Central regime.

It is learned that both Dr. Hu Shih-tseng and Chen Chung-fu are in disagreement with Wang's peace movement. The flat refusal on the part of the late Marshal Wu Pei-fu to join their movement and his death frustrated the schemes of General Doihara, Chen Chung-fu and others.

In view of the fact that the supporters of the Wang regime belong to different cliques, General Doihara secretly came to Shanghai towards the end of the lunar year and opened negotiations with Dr. Hu Shih-tseng and Chen Chung-fu over certain peace activities. The residences of Dr. Hu and others in the Western District are being guarded by Japanese soldiers.

According to certain reliable quarters, it is possible that Wang Ching-wei's scheme to head the new puppet regime on April 1 may fail in view of the increased activities of General Doihara, Dr. Hu Shih-tseng and Chen Chung-fu.

23 FEB 1940 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

September 12 39.

Dr. Ho Shih Cheng, founder of Sin Tung Meng Kuomintang Party.

In view of the growth of influence of the Wang Ching Wei Clique and the possibility of its seizure of all powers in the new government, Dr. Ho Shih Cheng, a prominent pro-Japanese element, has organized a group amongst the disgruntled politicians known as the "Sin Tung Meng Group"(新同盟会), the principal object being to overthrow Chiang Kai Shek's regime and support Japanese in the campaign.

Dr. Ho Shih Cheng(何世桢) is a native of Anhwei, educated in America. In 1927 he was elected member of the Central Executive Committee of Kuomintang, being then a follower of Hu Han Min. In 1928 he was educational commissioner of Anhwei and in 1929 he was president of the Shanghai Provisional Court. Since leaving from the Court he practised as a lawyer but becoming dissatisfied with the government under Chiang Kai Shek he has never ceased his political intrigues against the Government. General Hsiung Shih Hwe, former Woosung-Shanghai Defense Commissioner, once ordered his arrest in connection with a plot to start an uprising in Chitung Hsien, Kiangpeh. With the cooperation of the Settlement Police, detectives from the Defense Commissioner's Office raided a room in the New World Hotel, Yu Ya Ching Road, but found Ho and his men had left in a hurry leaving behind important documents revealing his plans.

Dr. Ho has since continued his political activities and having been to Canton for sometime his followers consist of politicians of the South-west as

F. 207A
G. 500 9-39

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police.

November 3, 1940.

To.

The Secretary & Commissioner General.
Major P.E.C.J. Gwyn,
Major R.A.R. Neville.

The Commissioner of Police presents his compliments in forwarding herewith the undermentioned documents.

Reference No:-

Subject :- Japan abandons hope of peace talks with Chungking.

Enclosures

Copy of a Police Report.

FILE

S E C R E T

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

R E P O R T

JAPAN ABANDONS HOPE OF PEACE TALKS WITH CHUNGKING.

According to information from ex-government officials, peace negotiations between Chungking and Japanese delegates which have been going on secretly in Hongkong for the past month are reported to have ended in a complete failure. It is alleged that the Japanese refusal to withdraw their troops from China and the demand for the resignation of Chiang Kai Shek and his close followers were the principal obstacles to successful discussions. Added to these difficulties was the alleged failure of T.V. Soong in inducing the Chungking Government to rely on America for intervention in China affairs and to act as mediator and guarantor for the carrying out of the peace terms. Further, Sun Fo protested and alleged that Soviet Russia would discontinue her assistance to China should the latter solely depend on assistance from the United States in the settlement of the China Affair.

Since a deadlock has been reached in the Sino-Japanese discussions, the Tokio Authorities now realise that it is useless to proceed further, and will pledge their whole support to Wang Ching Wei and assist in the new organisation, it is further alleged.

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IW/.

Certified true copy:

J. F. Lovell

FM. 2
G. 90M-1-39

SECRET

File No. 578(cc)

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Sxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date November 3 1939.

Subject Japan abandons hope of peace talks with Chungking.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Thos Robertson

E
U.S.C.G.
C 3

CONFIDENTIAL
to
S & C.G.
Gwyn Neville

SHANGHAI COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
3 NOV 1939

According to information from ex-government officials, peace negotiations between Chungking and Japanese delegates which have been going on secretly in Hongkong for the past month are reported to have ended in a complete failure. It is alleged that the Japanese refusal to withdraw their troops from China and the demand for the resignation of Chiang Kai Shek and his close followers were the principal obstacles to successful discussions. Added to these difficulties was the alleged failure of T.V.Soong in inducing the Chungking Government to rely on America for intervention in China affairs and to act as mediator and guarantor for the carrying out of the peace terms. Further Sun Fo protested and alleged that Soviet Russia would discontinue her assistance to China should the latter solely depend on assistance from the United States in the settlement of the China Affair.

Since a deadlock has been reached in the Sino-Japanese discussions, the Tokio Authorities now realize that it is useless to proceed further, and will pledge their whole support to Waung Ching Wei and assist in the new organization, it is further alleged.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

G. 90M-1-39

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.

S.2 Special Branch ~~Xxxx~~,

REPORT

Date September 12, 39.

Subject Dr. Ho Shih Cheng, founder of Sin Tung Meng Kuomintang Party.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

In view of the growth of influence of the Waung Ching Wei Clique and the possibility of its seizure of all powers in the new government, Dr. Ho Shih Cheng, a prominent pro-Japanese element, has organized a group amongst the disgruntled politicians known as the "Sin Tung Meng Group"(新同盟會), the principal object being to overthrow Chiang Kai Shek's regime and support Japanese in the campaign.

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Dr. Ho has since continued his political activities and having been to Canton for sometime his followers consist of politicians of the South-west as

Comm. of Police
Sp. Information
Thos Robertson
D.C. (Sp. Br.)

E
Further, as the situation develops.

SHANGHAI ... COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

G. 90M-1-39

File No.. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
-2-

Date 19

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

well as educationalists in Shanghai. He is bitterly hostile to Waung Ching Wei but being unable to compete with him in influence and popularity he has secured the support of Chen Chung Fu(陳仲甫), a close friend of General Doihara. Chen being a very senior member of the Kuomintang, is much trusted by the Japanese in China and Japan, and is regarded as a strong rival of Waung Ching Wei.

Dr. Ho gives his address as 30/42 Tunsin Road.

See also D. 9934 of

Tan Shaoliang
Superintendent.

D.C.(Special Branch)

SECRET

G. 90M-1-39

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date August 28 1939.

Subject Alleged Peace Talks amongst Japanese.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

Observers do not believe likely that peace terms offered by Japan at the present moment will be favourable and will be accepted by the Chungking Government, especially the point regarding the withdrawal of Japanese troops from China. The peace talks advocated by Waung Ching Wei refer to economical cooperation but he does not mention of the evacuation of Japanese troops from China and that is the reason why Marshal Wu Pei Fu refuses to have anything to do with the new regime. It will appear that despite the tension in Europe the policy of Japan in establishing the New Order in Asia is still unchanged. With the entry of Waung Ching Wei's group into the new regime, Japan is permitting the introduction of Kuomintang principles and display of Kuomintang flags with the object of having more sympathizers amongst the disgruntled Chinese politicians.

According to pro-Japanese elements, Waung Ching Wei with the assistance of the Japanese is contemplating on the convention of a "People's Conference" sometime in September 1939 for the purpose of deciding on the election of a new President to a Central Government. Should this be correct, the new Government will sit in opposition to the Chungking Government which will make peace talks almost impossible.

FILE E

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 28 AUG 1939 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

A. C. (Special Branch)

24152

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

AUG 26 1939

Peace Talks Grows Among Japanese

Peiping, Aug. 24.

Coincident with the "peace statement" by General Yamada, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese forces in Central China, in Shanghai yesterday, there is considerable peace talk in high Chinese and Japanese circles here, according to well-informed Chinese sources.

This, however, is stated not to have been caused by European events, but to have been accelerated by them. These well-informed sources declare that the younger group among the Japanese officers, regarded as the extremists, is losing some influence to the older officers.

Another source, very close to the "Provisional Government," expresses the belief that the older generals "are willing to lower their price for talking peace."—Reuter.

S. 9.

C 96/8

G. 30M-1-39

SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

Section 1, Special Branch Station,

REPORT

File No. .....

Date May 31, 1939.

Subject Major-General Doihara - his present whereabouts.

Made by D.I. Kuh Pao Hwa Forwarded by C. Crawford D.I.

With reference to the query of D.C. (Special Branch) relating to the present whereabouts of Major-General Doihara, I have to report that discreet enquiries made through various channels indicate that the Major-General is, most likely, still in Shanghai. His address is unknown but it is said that he stays in the Japanese Embassy, Rue Pichon, or at the Japanese Military Attache's Office, Dixwell Road.

He is reported to have held discussions with a number of Japanese military officers and Wang Ching Wei, ex-Deputy Executive of the Kuomintang, at the latter's temporary residence on East Recreation Road, Kiangwan, on the following subjects:-

(1) The organization of a new central government by Wang who will be nominated Premier.

(2) The reorganization of the Chinese Kuomintang into which the principles of the Reorganization Clique (of which Wang is a principal figure) will be introduced.

(3) The possibility of securing the sanction of the Japanese Government to wind up the affairs of the existing Japanese sponsored governments and to reorganize them into provincial governments under the control of the new central government to be organized by Wang.

(4) The formal submitting of peace terms to Japan on the inauguration of the new central government.

FORM NO. 3
G. 40M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

Subject (in full).....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

(5) That Japan will continue war operations in China until the capture of Nanning (Kwangse) and Sian (Shensi).

The Major-General is also said to have been visited by Lee Zeu Ih (李擇一), Councillor to the Fokien Provincial Government, who is visiting Shanghai and is at present staying in the New Asia Hotel, Tiendong Road, in the capacity of representative of General Chen Yi (陳儀), Chairman of the Fokien Provincial Government (under the National Government). Lee has held discussions with the Major-General and Wang Ching Wei on the organization of a new provincial government in Fokien to be headed by General Chen Yi.

D. I.

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)

D.C. (Special Branch)

SECRET

26.5.36

MEMO.

S1

Is Maj Gen Doihara in Shanghai & if so where is he staying

[illegible]

Rm 24/5 D.C. Special Branch.

[illegible]

P. A. to D.C. 26/2

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 27 1939

PLANS OF WANG CHING-WEI

BERLIN, May 26.—The creation of a new Chinese Government which will be willing to talk peace with Japan is the aim of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, expelled Kuomintang leader, according to the Shanghai correspondent of the "Frankfurter Zeitung," a lengthy despatch from whom appears in to-day's issue of that paper.

The correspondent states it is admitted in circles close to the expelled Kuomintang leader that the latter has been conducting negotiations with Japanese representatives. He also declares that Mr. Wang's representatives are now in Peking conferring with members of the Provisional Government, while Mr. Wang himself has established contact with the Reformed Government in Nanking.

It is not known, the correspondent goes on to state, which of the politicians who left Chungking with Mr. Wang are participating in the present negotiations. He believes that the most influential of them, Mr. Chen Kung-po, is not, however, in agreement with Mr. Wang's present plans.—Transocean.

SHANGHAI TIMES.

MAY 28 1939

WANG'S MOVEMENTS AROUSE INTEREST

Reported In Shanghai But Doubts Held On Trip To Tokyo

Current reports that Mr. Wang Ching-wei, self-exiled Deputy Executive General of the Kuomintang and concurrently Chairman of the Central Political Council had taken a trip to Tokyo are incorrect, but he is still in Shanghai, Hongkong Chinese circles close to Mr. Wang were yesterday reported to have stated.

The Japanese authorities, the report stated, have up till now not yet taken any decision regarding Mr. Wang's proposals that he should proceed to Tokyo to take up further discussions with the competent Tokyo government authorities.

Quarters close to Mr. Wang were reported to have declared that he was willing to become a deputy chief of the proposed new central government in China if Marshal Wu Pei-fu, soldier-poet, would emerge from his retirement and head the presidency. This was taken by Chinese circles in Hongkong to indicated that Mr. Wang has lost much of his political influence since his flight from Chungking, the report stated. This fact was also said to have been appreciated by the competent Japanese authorities with whom Mr. Wang was alleged to have been negotiating, and hence the Japanese were said to be quite unprepared to accept his suggestions about taking a trip to Tokyo, according to the report.

Close followers of Mr. Wang, according to the report, have not been in agreement with the policy he is pursuing, and which they believe will be futile, and this explains the lull in the political manoeuvring of Mr. Wang's followers, Hongkong Chinese circles were reported to have observed. Mr. Wang, under such circumstances, the report added, is not able to do anything.

May 28, 1939. Morning Translation

Ta Ying Yeh Pao of May 27 (Hongkong telegram) :-

GENERAL DOIHARA IN SHANGHAI

According to information from foreign sources, General Doihara the other day arrived in Shanghai from Tokyo by air. It is learned that he is busily engaged in holding secret meetings with the rebel Wang Ching-wei, plotting to undermine China's war of resistance and to organize a "bogus" Kuomintang. The formation of a "bogus" central regime is also under consideration.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

SECRET

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S.H. REGISTRY
No. S.H.D. 8986 (C)
Date 6 ... 1939.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date March 6 1939.

Subject Departure of General Hsu Chung Chi (許崇智) from Shanghai.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

General Hsu Chung Chi (許崇智), retired elder statesman of the Nationalist regime, who since 1927 had been living at 140 Seymour Road, has left Shanghai by the President Coolidge for Hongkong.

It may be recalled that General Hsu, a native of Canton, born in 1883, who received his education in the Japanese Military Cadets Academy, Tokio, was Commander-in-Chief of the Kwangtung Constitutional Forces in 1923 when Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek served as his Chief of Staff. Generalissimo Chiang disagreed with him and started a coup which resulted in General Hsu being overthrown and General Chiang taking over command of the forces and beginning his brilliant career.

Since his retirement General Hsu has invested his money in real estate and amusement resorts. About eight years ago his youngest son attending school at the Shanghai City West Gate was kidnapped and there were strong rumours that it was a political affair. The Nationalist Government to please this elder statesman has, from time to time, given him high honours and positions. In 1932 he was appointed member of the State Council and in 1935 Vice President of the Control Yuan. General Hsu, however, seldom attended to these duties at Nanking although he drew about $1,000.00 monthly for the maintenance of his family. He remained in Shanghai despite the outbreak of hostilities when the Government ceased the usual remittance.

Recently the Chinese Government in Chungking sent a special deputy to urge him to leave Shanghai. It appears that the Government have received a report that in consequence of the death of Tang Shao Yi and the failure of Mr. Wang Ching Wei

FILE

seen by CP

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

-2-

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

in his peace movement, the Japanese Military in South China may open negotiations with General Hsu to take up the leadership of a Southern Government in Canton. Hence steps were taken to induce General Hsu to proceed to Chungking at the expense of the Government.

Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

FILE

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch, Japan

Date February 6, 1939

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. 1939
Date

Subject Japan Willing to Conclude Peace with General Chiang Kai Shek.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to reliable information received, Admiral Nomura, the Naval Attache of the Japanese Embassy in China and concurrently Director of the Special Service Department of the Japanese Expeditionary Fleet in China, has recently arrived in Shanghai from Tokyo where he received special instructions from his government to work for the early cessation of the war with China. In accordance with this instructions, the Japanese admiral held a conference with a secret Chinese government agent a few days ago.

It is learned that during the conference the admiral outlined the basic terms of the Japanese Government; mostly on the lines of the declaration issued by Prince Konoye on December 22, 1938. But, it is claimed, that he made an important concession in the terms of their forthcoming dealing with China. He said that the Japanese Government is now prepared to negotiate with General Chiang Kai Shek on condition that the latter will openly make an anti-Communist declaration. As soon as such a manifesto was issued, all Japanese military operations in China would be discontinued and direct negotiations opened. In case General Chiang is not able to act freely owing to obstacles made by Communist elements around him, he may send a responsible representative to Japan to confer with the Tokyo authorities secretly. It is claimed that the admiral also pointed out that a great number of Chinese Government leaders including Mr. T.V. Soong favour peace and are ready to support direct negotiations with Japan. In the opinion of the admiral, both Mr. Wang Ching Wei and Marshal Wu Pei Fu would not be of much help in the solution of the present Sino-Japanese impasse. He is stated to have declared that in Japanese governmental circles,

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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REPORT

Date.....19

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Subject.....

Made by..... Forwarded by.....

the conviction is gaining ground that Japan must deal with General Chiang Kai Shek to bring the war to an early termination.

In conclusion, the admiral is also said to have declared that Japan is quite prepared to face any issues that may arise from the abolition of the 5-5-3 Naval Pact and the Nine Power Treaty and that she feels herself strong enough to overcome any difficulties arising from the present dispute with the Western Powers. He is said to have expressed, however, some worry over the very effective assistance given to China by Great Britain, the U.S.A. and Soviet Russia, claiming that unless China awakes in time, she would find herself completely sold out to her "would be" friends.

E. Pagh
Inspector.

D.C.(Special Branch).

FILE

P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
6/2

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G. 15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. 8286 (c)
Date 3-2-39

Date February 3, 1939

Subject Japanese Navy Advocating Peace at all Cost.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned from a fairly reliable source that the Japanese Navy as a whole never cherished any ambition to invade China. The aim of the Imperial Japanese Navy is to drive Anglo-American interests from the Far East, and to make Asia for the Asiatics under the leadership of the Japanese. In order to achieve this aim, Japan needs the goodwill and co-operation of the Chinese nation more than anything else. Japan's naval leaders deeply deplore that the war situation has reached so serious proportions and that the whole of the Chinese nation has been so badly antagonized by the present "meaningless" war, which the Navy is compelled by circumstances to support on the side of the army and thereby permit the weakening of Japan as a naval world power. For this reason the Navy wants peace with China more than anyone else in Japan. It is claimed that so far as the Navy is concerned almost any terms would be acceptable for peace with China. This attitude may be due to the circumstance that in Japanese naval circles the conviction is more and more gaining ground that as a result of a trade war which will soon develope between Great Britain and Japan, the Japanese Navy will be put before a severe test.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
8 FEB. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

E.

E. Papp
Inspector.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

Commr
Sir
Information — for what it is worth
Thos Robertson
DC (SB)

DBR
P.A. to D.C. (Sp. Br.)
3/2.

SE[illegible]

MEMO. 26 [illegible]

Commr

Sir

Information

SHANGHAI MU[illegible]
26 JAN. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No. .....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

C. S.6, Special Branch ~~Sxxxxx~~

REPORT

Date January 26 1939.

Subject The Background of Prince Konoye's Resignation.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

According to information from a fairly reliable source, Prince Konoye's resignation has a complicated and interesting background. It is claimed that there were at least three main reasons which caused the Premier's resignation. The first was the sudden and unexpected departure of Mr. Wang Ching Wei from Chungking. It is alleged that Prince Konoye had made secret arrangements with Mr. Wang for the latter to issue his declaration at Chungking and to work for peace from within. But Mr. Wang's failure to win over General Lung Yun(龍雲), Governor of Yunnan, and the exposure of his alleged conspiracy created a situation which compelled him to flee for safety. That Mr. Wang's subsequent circular advocating peace did not bring the support as was expected from other leaders of China may have much contributed to the Japanese Premier's decision to resign. Secondly, the proposed enforcement of Article 11 of the General Mobilization Act which requires all individual possessions and properties to be brought under the control of the State is suspected to have been another reason which prompted the Premier to resign. The enforcement of this act was initiated by the Military but as is known, it did not have the sympathy of the civil and financial groups including the Premier himself. Besides these two reasons there is still another which is not so well known. It is learned that recently a big espionage scandal was discovered in Japan involving a number of high military officers in the Ministry of War at Tokyo. According to the story some important secret documents concerning Japan's war plans and defensive projects were lost by the

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Date 19

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

general staff ministry. An investigation conducted claims to have revealed that these documents were stolen by an important secret anti-war organization in Japan and sold to the United States Government through the medium of an American Jew. The name of a multi-millionaire named Kobayashi is mentioned in connection with the affair who is claimed to be the owner of the Tramways in Osaka, Kobe and Kyoto and also of the largest restaurant in Osaka. Another person said to have been involved is a famous movie actress named Miss Kinuno Tanaka and many high officers, all of whom were arrested. Miss K. Tanaka is said to have been executed while Mr. Kobayashi has succeeded in escaping to the U.S.A.

E.

Inspector.

D. C. (Special Branch)

DBR.
I.E. ... (Sp. Br.)
26/1

FM 2
G. 5000 9 38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No. S. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

Date January 5 1939.

Subject. Reported resignation of General Ho Ying Ching, a member of the clique advocating peace with Japan.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

According to information received from a former member of the Central Tangpu, General Ho Ying Ching, Minister of War, who as has been indicated in previous reports, is in sympathy with the peace movement, has tendered his resignation to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek but it was not accepted. General Ho, however, does not hold much influence amongst the military leaders and the step he has taken will not affect the war situation.

The report that Messrs. Chen Ko Fu(陳果夫), Chen Li Fu (陳立夫) and Chang Tao Fan(張道藩), members of the Central Kuomintang Headquarters at Chungking, have either left Chungking or have been placed under arrest is not true. The Chen brothers who are the "brains" of the Generalissimo have never advocated peace and their loyalty towards Chiang is above suspicion although they are hostile to communists.

It is, however, correct that Mr. Bang Hsueh Pei(彭学沛), Vice Minister of Communications, who assisted Mr. Waung Ching Wei in making the flight to Yunnan has been placed under surveillance.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
6 JAN. 1939
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

Commr
Sir,
Information
Thos Robertson
DC (S.B)

DBR.

F. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1938

Autonomous Government For South China

New Regime Said Founded At Fatshan

Hongkong, Nov. 7.

The first autonomous government in South China to be known as the "Peace Preservation Commission" has been established at Fatshan, ten miles south-west from Canton according to information from official Japanese quarters.

Other Japanese reports from Canton state that General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner of Kwangtung province, and General Wu Te-chen, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, in accordance with General Chiang Kai-shek's order for the recapture of Canton, had begun concentrating all available forces in the region of Sunfun, Lungmoon and Hengshieh. The Japanese on the other hand are reported to be preparing their drive on Wuchow. The evacuation of the civilian population from Wuchow is said to be in progress.

Confirmation of the recapture of Samshui reported by the Chinese was not obtainable in Japanese quarters. —Trans-Ocean.

Sir,
Further enquiries proceeding

D. C. Sp. Br.

F. 207a
K. 500-10-38.

Form A

Ref. No......

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
.....January 6,.....193.39.

Secret

SUBJECT

General Doihara Offers Peace Proposals - Report.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to The Secretary, S.M.C. and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copies of Report.
2.
3.
4.
5.

FILE

S E C R E T

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

REPORT

GENERAL DOIHARA OFFERS PEACE PROPOSALS.

According to reliable information, General Doihara had a secret conference with General Hsu Jui Ling ( ) shortly after his arrival in Shanghai on the morning of December 18, 1938. Through special arrangements made by Mr. Miyakoka, Director of the Japanese Special Service Affairs in Shanghai, General Hsu called on General Doihara at his residence, House 20, East Recreation Road, off Kiangwan Road, at 1 p.m. December 18, and had a conference with him lasting for about two hours. This conference is of great significance, as General Doihara expressed his views frankly and earnestly. The meeting between General Doihara and General Hsu is the culmination of hard work of the Shanghai Office of the Japanese Special Service Section for the past month in cultivating an understanding with General Hsu with a view to using him as a channel for peace negotiations with China.

General Hsu is stated to be a veteran Kuomintang leader for over thirty years and a close and trusted friend of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He served the Chinese Government in various capacities in the past, but due to his political views, he has not been on good terms with General Chiang Kai Shek. For the past few years, he has lived in retirement and is said to have devoted most of his time to developing a big farming project in Fukien. After the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities last year, General Hsu became reconciled with General Chiang to signify his support of the anti-Japanese united front. He also joined the Secret Service of the National Government, and was sent to Shanghai

to mix with pro-Japanese elements and Japanese officials by posing as an ardent advocate of peace and cooperation with Japan. It is learned that owing to his Anti-Chiang Kai Shek stand in the past, General Hsu has become very popular with pro-Japanese elements in Shanghai.

During the secret interview, General Doihara is said to have first expressed his appreciation of General Hsu's interest in the cause of peace and promised to cooperate with him in his efforts along this line. Question regarding the terms for the termination of war, General Doihara is said to have given on behalf of the Japanese Government a detailed explanation of the conditions for peace, which include the following points -:

(1) In order to signify her sincerity and absence of territorial ambition in China, Japan is ready to withdraw all her troops from the occupied areas.

(2) No indemnity to Japan would be required to be paid by China, but losses suffered by private interests of Japanese individuals would have to be made good by China. This, he explained, was required to satisfy the Japanese industrialists and businessmen.

(3) China is expected to conclude an anti-Comintern pact with Japan and permit the stationing of troops at specified points in China.

(4) China and Japan should conclude a pact for the mutual development of culture.

(5) China, Manchukuo and Japan should join hands in economic cooperation.

In case China should accept these terms, the war would be discontinued immediately and Japan would help

China to attain the following three goals -:

(1) Abolition of extrality rights enjoyed by certain foreign nationals in China.

(2) Retrocession of foreign settlements and concessions in China.

(3) Establishment of a new Central Government.

When asked to give his opinion about the most suitable personnel for peace negotiations with Japan, General Doihara is said to have stated that any leader in China, with the exception of General Chiang Kai Shek, is acceptable to Japan. However, in the opinion of the Japanese Government, Mr. Wang Ching Wei is the most suitable person for this task. It would be ideal if Mr. Wang would volunteer for this purpose with Marshal Wu Pei Fu as his associate. The combination of these two great leaders would eventually save the situation in the Far East. Japan is quite prepared to negotiate with the Kuomintang Government should the latter give up its anti-Japanese stand. Japan would even recognise the present National Government if they would cooperate with Marshal Wu Pei Fu. In fact all of the political parties in China that are not anti-Japanese in nature are not objectionable to the Japanese Government, with the sole exception of the Chinese Communist Party.

In her peace negotiations with China, Japan is resolved not to seek the medium of any of the powers such as Great Britain, the U.S.A. or France. She would best of all deal with China direct, but in case of necessity, Japan may ask her allies, Germany and Italy to act as mediators. They could appear as mediators so as to save Mr. Wang Ching Wei from embarrassment and from being regarded as a traitor.

In conclusion, General Doihara is claimed to have suggested to General Hsu that he take a trip to Chungking to work for peace during the forthcoming Plenary Conference of the Kuomintang proposed to be held on January 15, 1939. None of the Japanese officials and pro-Japanese elements are aware that General Hsu is an important secret intelligence agent of the National Government.

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S E C R E T

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

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FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

C.S.O., Special Branch, Station,

Date December 31, 1938.

Subject General Doihara Offers Peace Proposals.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
31 DEC. 1938
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

ardent advocate of peace and co-operation with Japan. It is learned that owing to his anti-Chiang Kai Shek stand in the past, General Hsu has become very popular with pro-Japanese elements in Shanghai.

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FM. 2
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File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 4 -

Subject.....

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Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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E. Page
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET REPORT

C.I.D., Special Branch. Station

Date December 28, 1938.

Subject Japanese Peace Overtures at Stalemate.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

It is learned from a fairly reliable source that the Japanese Military Authorities are most anxious to bring the war with China to an early termination and that they are ready now to negotiate with any responsible head of the Kuomintang Government, with the exception of General Chiang Kai Shek. Fully aware of the dangers arising out of the present political situation as a result of the financial assistance granted to China by Great Britain and the U.S.A., the Japanese Military leaders with General Doihara as their leading figure seem to be ready to enter into peace negotiations, barring General Chiang Kai Shek with any other leader of the Kuomintang Government at Chungking. If Mr. Wang Ching Wei or Dr. H.H. Kung should come forward, they would be willing to deal with them. Even, if Mr. T.V. Soong should present himself, Japan would regard him as acceptable. They would not mind if General Chiang remained behind the scene and directed the negotiations. They feel, however, that they could not deal directly with him, nor could they negotiate for peace with China through the medium of any of the Third Powers.

SHANGHAI 28 DEC. 1938 COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

General Doihara arrived in Shanghai from Peking via Nanking on December 18, 1938. He is now staying at House 20, East Recreation Road, off Kiangwan Road, and is busily engaged in the peace movement. It is reliably reported that he came this time with a new "formula" for peace with China and a new anti-foreign program which aims to wipe out the vested interests of Great Britain, France and the United States in the Yangtsze Valley, especially in Shanghai. It is also reported that the local Japanese Special Service Bureau are now preparing some drastic measures to be employed against the International Settlement and the French Concession.

FILE

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

In this connection it is suggested that what has been done by the Japanese to the British and French Concessions in Tientsin may be copied in Shanghai as retaliatory measures against the loans which Great Britain and the United States extended to China recently. It can also be expected that the Japanese official may prepare an anti-foreign campaign to be launched among Chinese in this part of China.

It is further reported that several important Japanese army, navy, special service and diplomatic officials have gone to Tokyo for a conference. Circles in touch with them predict a great change in Japan's China policy which would be decided at this conference; the agenda including the following:- (1) Retaliatory measures against those powers extending financial or other help to China, (2) Measures to be adopted for the early conclusion of the war in China, and (3) Selection of personnel of the proposed Federal Government for China. Questions of finance and organizations of an anti-Comintern front in China with foreign volunteers from the fascist nations will also be discussed at this meeting.

It is believed that General Doihara's present visit to Shanghai is of great significance. He has kept his visit secret and only a very limited number of Japanese officials are allowed to call on him.

E. Pary
Inspector.

FILE

D.C. (Special Branch).

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

F. 297a
K. 600-11-38.

Form A

Ref. No......

Headquarters,
Shanghai Municipal Police,
...December....25,.....193.8...

SUBJECT

....New..Japanese..Peace..Overtures.....

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. for Secretary General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. Copy of Police Report.
2.
3.
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FM. 2
G. 5000 9 38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.S., Special Branch,

REPORT

Date December 21, 1938.

Subject New Japanese Peace Overtures.

Made by Forwarded by

According to information received from a fairly reliable source, the Special Service Department of the Japanese Military Command in Central China presented its November Report to the Chief-of-Staff of Tokyo summing up the China situation as follows :-

(1) That in the opinion of the Special Service Department, it is absolutely impossible for Japan to conquer China by force.

(2) That economic co-operation between China and Japan in friendly spirit is impossible so long as the British and the Americans are able to exercise their influence in this part of the world.

(3) That the war between Japan and China cannot be brought to an early conclusion so long as the British, the United States and the French Governments continue to give financial support and continue to send military equipment to China through the several existing international routes which have not yet been cut.

In view of the above situation, Japanese military leaders in Tokyo have adopted a new formula for a peaceful settlement of their controversies with China. It is also stated that a new set of terms of peace have recently been sent to Shanghai, which were brought here by one Humitake or Umitake. The terms are very simple and compromising in their appearance. They are (1) that China and Japan shall form a military alliance; (2) that China and Japan shall co-operate in economic developments; and (3) that China and Japan shall respect each other's political independence.

In the opinion of responsible Chinese Government

representatives here, it is not likely that the National Government leaders will accept these terms because the proposed military alliance may give Japan a permanent hold on China's military movements. With regard to the proposed economic co-operation, they explain that as a result of such an agreement, China would become Japan's source of supply for raw materials and at the same time the exclusive market for her manufactured goods. The acceptance of such a formula would be tantamount to the acceptance of Mr. Hirota's three point principles in the past.

It is also learned that the Japanese military leaders seem to regret now their military campaign in South China. Canton was taken at practically no sacrifice, but now it requires a force of 100,000 to properly hold the area. If Japan should extend her campaign in the province to the West River and East River areas, it will require a force of 250,000. For this reason they have decided not to touch Fukien for the time being.

Certified copy.

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C.S.6, Special Branch Station,

Date December 21, 1938.

Subject New Japanese Peace Overtures.

Made by // and Forwarded by Inspector Papp

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CONFIDENTIAL

Sec for Sec Genl

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In the opinion of responsible Chinese Government

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE 22 DEC 1938 OFFICE

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FM. 2
6.15000-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

.....Station,

REPORT

Date.....19

- 2 -

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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E. Papp
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

Comms
Sir
Information
Thos Robertson
DC(SB)

F. 201 A
G. 2000-5-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

CROSS-REFERENCE SLIP

Special Bond Regy. OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL DRAWER

FILE NO. D 8 9 [illegible] /C.

SUBJECT:

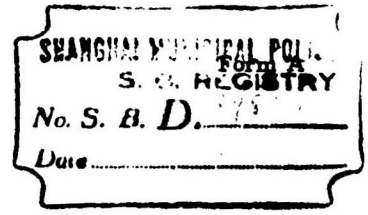
Sino Japanese [illegible]

Marshal Wu. Pei-Fu's [illegible]

PARTICULARS	OFFICE	FILE NO.
INSTRUCTIONS SEE OVER		

F. 267a
K. 600-11-38.

Ref. No.....



Headquarters,

Shanghai Municipal Police,

....February.....8,.....193.9..

SUBJECT

Marshal Wu Pei Fu and his present surroundings.

The Commissioner presents his compliments to Secretary, S.M.C. for Secretary General, and begs to forward herewith the following documents relative to the subject referred to above

1. **Copy of Police Report.**
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FILE

I.M. 2
G. 5000-9-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

File No.....

S.2 Special Branch. ~~Section~~

REPORT

Date February 7, 1939.

Subject Marshal Wu Pei Fu and his present surroundings.

Made by ..... Forwarded by .....

Marshal Wu Pei Fu earned his popularity by a life of honest integrity and his unchanged loyalty to the Chihli Army Group which he joined in 1912 when he was commander of the 3rd Division, then known as a crack Northern Division. Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang was then a Brigade Commander of the same division and a subordinate to Marshal Wu (both being followers of the Chihli Clique of which Marshal Tsao Kun was the leader). Both Feng and Wu played an important role in the Chihli-Anfu war in 1920 which resulted in the overthrow of the Anfu Party led by Marshal Tuan Chi Jui. In 1923 Marshal Tsao Kun was elected President of China and Marshal Wu became the strongest warload in China, his influence spreading all over the country. Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang was promoted Commander of the 11th Division through the assistance of Marshal Wu but later Feng betrayed Wu and President Tsao Kun in the Chihli-Fengtien war in 1924 when the troops under Feng revolted during the fighting thereby bringing complete defeat to Wu's army and causing the collapse of Wu's influence. Marshal Wu went into retirement in Hupeh Province.

Marshal Wu Pei Fu was reinstated in the army in 1926 and assisted Marshal Chang Tso-lin (Manchu warload) in the fighting against Feng Yu Hsiang who was defeated.

Marshal Wu has lived in retirement since 1927 after he was defeated in Hupeh by Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek in command of the Kuomingtang forces. After the death of President Tsao Kun, Marshal Wu became the most senior member of the Chihli Clique and although he is almost without a soldier with the exception of some 200 bodyguards, he is respected by

most of the Northern Generals. Unlike Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang who, through his intrigues, still maintains a powerful military force with subordinate generals like General Sun Chi Yuan serving under the Nationalist Government, Marshal Wu since his retirement has ceased all political activities. He is penniless and has depended solely on the governors of Chihli Province for funds to maintain his staff. This assistance has never failed him despite the change of many regimes in the North. When the Provisional Government was organized in Peiping the Chairman, Mr. Wong Keh Ming, has continued the issue of an allowance to the Marshal in order to gain his favour. This does not mean, however, that Marshal Wu has become pro-Japanese because he has never displayed gratitude to paymasters of any regime.

Since 1937 the Japanese military leaders in the North have used every means to induce Marshal Wu to accept an important position in the puppet regime. In the eyes of the Japanese Marshal Wu is a most suitable senior Northern General and his popularity amongst foreigners and Chinese would win their sympathy, and improve the reputation of the puppet government. It is understood that Marshal Wu has not yet been moved by any influence although he is being watched closely and is not permitted to grant interviews or to talk freely.

Although Marshal Wu disagrees with Marshal Feng Yu Hsiang in his pro-Soviet policy, he has always maintained a friendly attitude towards Generalissimo Chiang Kai Shek. This is evidenced by the fact that a representative of Marshal Wu named Liu Ping Chuen (劉秉鈞) was all the time stationed in Nanking prior to the evacuation of the Nationalist troops.

This representative who died recently, once tried to persuade Marshal Wu to proceed to the South in order to be safe from Japanese influence but his efforts failed because Wu preferred to remain in Peiping.

In Shanghai, according to information from pro-Japanese sources, one Chang Ming (張銘), formerly attached to the Military Affairs Commission of Nanking, is busily entertaining Japanese military and naval officers. This man is a native of Anhwei, age about 50, and is reported to be living in Hongkew. He calls himself a representative of Marshal Wu. It is difficult to ascertain his mission or how far he is able to influence the Marshal. According to him there has been some disagreement between Marshal Wu and the Japanese regards terms and it is unlikely that he will take up any position in the near future. The most serious obstacles to the terms are reported to be :-

(1) Marshal Wu demands that he be given command of a large military force of Manchukuo troops for the time being without Japanese supervision.

(2) That Marshal Wu become President of the Central Government and be free to make appointments and exercise administrative power.

(3) That Marshal Wu remain in Peiping instead of going to Honan as proposed by Japanese.

It would appear that these proposals will never be agreed to by the Japanese whose policy appears to be to divide China into several independent governments and to make Wu take charge of one government only. The government in Honan

will be called the Central Government whilst the influence of the Peiping Government under Wong Keh Ming and the Nanking Government under Liang Hung Tse will remain intact.

It remains to be seen whether Marshal Wu will be forced to submit to Japanese influence because of financial difficulties. Political observers believe that the Marshal is of a military type that will not bend to threats. His subordinates including General Chi Shih Yuen (former Governor of Kiangsu) are mostly pro-Japanese but his former Chief Secretary Yang Yuen Sz (楊雲史) who is now in Hongkong, has always written articles criticising Japanese.

Certified true copy.

MEMO.

Comm

Sir.

Information

CONFIDENTIAL

Sec

for Sec Cmd

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SHANGHAI
8 FEB. 1909
COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE

Sent 9/2 ok

Thos Robertson

D.C. Special Branch.

FM. 2
G. 55M-1-38

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE

S.2 Special Branch

REPORT

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

Date February 7, 1939

Subject Marshal Wu Pei Fu and his present surroundings.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

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F.M. 2
G. 55M-1-38

File No.....

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

.....Station,

REPORT
(4)

Date.....19

Subject.....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

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Superintendent.

D. C. (Special Branch)

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SECRET

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
File No. S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

S.2 Special Branch Service

REPORT

Date January 9, 39.

Subject Alleged activities of local adherents of Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Made by and Forwarded by Supt. Tan Shao Liang

With reference to the attached report, it would appear that most of the former adherents of Marshal Wu Pei-fu are now in Peiping or Tientsin and that the Anfuites now serving in the puppet regime are not his followers but belong to a different clique although they do not oppose the appointment of the Marshal to the Presidency.

Chen Ling Sung( ) is the son of a multi-millionaire estate owner in Shanghai. After the death of his father Chen Ling Sung lost heavily in gold speculations and went into bankruptcy. He has appeared in Court on several occasions as defendant in civil suits. He has no influence over local organizations and it does not seem likely that he and other alleged pro-Wu Pei-fu elements will be able to secure the support of over 200 prominent Chinese and organizations at the present time. Any peace talk or activities in this connection will incur strong condemnation and there is no indication that such activities will be carried out openly in the Settlement.

Tan Shao Liang
Superintendent.

FILE

D. C. (Special Branch)

P. A. to D. C. (Sp. Br.)

FM. 2
G. 15000-1-38

File No.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

C.S.6, Special Branch Station.

SECRET

REPORT

Date January

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL PO
S. B. REGIST
No. S. B. D.

Subject Activities of Local Adherents of Marshal Wu Pei Fu.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Pang

According to information obtained from a fairly reliable source, local adherents of Marshal Wu Pei Fu are manifesting considerable political activity of late. They are convening secret meetings in the Settlement at which measures are discussed for the realization of a scheme aiming at the establishment of the proposed Federal Government of China under Marshal Wu's leadership. Prominent among the local adherents is one Chen Ling Sen(程霖生), who is stated to be a former leading real estate owner who went into bankruptcy.

The adherents are claiming to have secured the secret support of over two hundred prominent Chinese individuals and organizations in Shanghai, who are said to have expressed their willingness to join them, in the movement in due course and to extend an invitation to the old Marshal to volunteer his services to the new regime. They also claim that these individuals and organizations have promised to issue circular telegrams to the whole nation to create a favourable public opinion and political atmosphere to Marshal Wu's assumption of leadership in the new regime.

The adherents are also planning to establish a "Peace Society", which will be inaugurated in Shanghai shortly. The Society would advocate the cessation of hostilities and would favour the organization of a new national regime with Marshal Wu as the leader.

The adherents view favourably the breaking away of Mr. Wang Ching Wei from Chungking and are encouraged in their work by reports reaching Shanghai from Peking, according to which the Japanese High Command have already accepted all terms required by Marshal Wu as basic conditions for his

acceptance of the position in the proposed Federal Government. These terms are said to include the following points:-

(1) That all Japanese troops in areas to be placed under the control of the proposed Federal Government shall be unconditionally withdrawn.

(2) That the proposed government shall have absolute political independence and shall not tolerate any interference on the part of Japan.

(3) That the new regime shall be permitted to use the National Government flag but not the Kuomintang flag.

(4) That the new government shall be allowed to organize a ministry of war in order to establish an independent national army.

(5) That the new regime shall have a Committee on National Policy to decide on the question of relationship with the Communist Party. This Committee shall have two thirds Chinese members and one third Japanese members.

(6) That the new regime shall have a Committee on National Tariffs to consider recommendations for a revision of tariff rates and scale of revenue. The Committee shall be formed by two thirds Chinese members and one third Japanese members.

According to information secured from another source, Marshal Wu Pei Fu has never committed himself to participate in the formation of the proposed Federal Government of China. He is said to have refused to carry on negotiations by allowing General Doihara to act as intermediary and to have made it clear to the Japanese Authorities that he would only negotiate with Emperor Shaowa or the former Premier Prince Konoye for they are the proper authorities of Japan and able to

FORM NO. 3
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

File No.....

Station,

REPORT

Date 19

- 3 -

Subject (in full).....

Made by.....Forwarded by.....

bear responsibilities for the whole empire.

E. Path
Inspector.

D.C. (Special Branch).

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D.

CONFIDENTIAL
CLAIMER

15-12-38

MEMO.

Commr

Sir

Information

Thos Robertson

D. C. Special Branch.

DBR 15/2

FM. 2
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SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE.

SECRET

REPORT

C. S. 6, Special Branch.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE
S. B. REGISTRY
No. S. B. D. 8986 (C)

Date December 14, 1938.

Subject Reasons for Marshal Wu Pei Fu's Refusal of Office.

Made by and Forwarded by Inspector Papp.

According to information received from a fairly reliable source, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has agreed to become President of the proposed Federal Government of China on the following conditions:

1. That Japan will unconditionally withdraw her troops from the occupied areas in China.
2. That the Federal Government of China will be entirely free to organize, train and use its army.
3. That the Federal Government of China will have full and independent power to administer its own finances.

In view of these demands, the Japanese High Command considered Marshal Wu Pei Fu unavailable for the position because they could under no circumstances agree to such terms.

With regard to the international situation, the Japanese leaders realize that it is most unfavourable to their country. The success on the part of the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain in handling the European situation has resulted in the alignment of the common interests of Great Britain, the United States and France, which will enable these countries to take joint action for the preservation of their vested interests in China. To counteract any such joint action, Japan can hardly expect any material help from Germany and Italy. For this reason, the Japanese are exploring all available channels, although they still seem to be confident that they will be able to overcome all difficulties by devising plans, which will secure for them China's full economic co-operation, even if they should be compelled to grant the proposed Federal Government of China wide administrative powers, both in an economic and a political sense.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL POLICE COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE 15 DEC 1938

E.

DBR. 14/12

E. Papp
Inspector.

Sp. Br.
D.C. (Special Branch).